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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS,

ALSO
PILLS, RESINOIDS, AND ALKALOIDS,

PREPARED BY
HENRY THAYER & CO.

WITH FORMULAS AND RECEIPTS.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

1881.





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JOHN FORD & SON, PRINTERS, CAMBRIDGE.

C I R C U L A R .

THE extraordinary and still increasing demand for our FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS, CONCENTRATIONS, AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS, and the numerous applications we daily receive for our Descriptive Catalogue and Book of Formulas, have induced us to issue a new, revised, and more complete edition. *

We have endeavored to use the simplest language, and to give the most easily understood directions.

The Formulas have been selected with great care, and, in most cases, their value has been experimentally ascertained.

We trust that this volume will be found of value to the Medical and Pharmaceutical Professions.

HENRY THAYER & CO.

LIST OF NEW REMEDIES,

WITH PHYSICIANS' DOSE LIST.

The above is the title of a small book which we publish for free distribution. It is bound in flexible cloth covers, and contains a full description of the NEW REMEDIES, with a COMPLETE DOSE LIST of all our preparations. It is a very neat and convenient book for the pocket, and will be found of great value to the Physician.

We will send it by mail to any one making application to us, or it can be procured of any of our agents.

HENRY THAYER & CO.

INTRODUCTION.

THE progress of Chemical Science has enabled the manufacturer of medicinal agents to offer remedies to the Medical Profession far superior to those formerly in use. In no department has more progress been made than in that of Vegetable Chemistry, in ascertaining the nature of the active principles of plants, and obtaining them in an available form for use.

On the supposition that the virtues of plants may be obtained in minute doses, great attention has been paid to isolating their medicinal principles.

The effects of the separated alkaloids and resinoids have not entirely answered expectation, partly from the difficulty and expense of obtaining them in a state of purity, partly from their want of permanency, but principally from the fact that the isolated principle does not contain the full property of the plant. In a root or leaf may exist two or more principles, each of which modifies the action of the other; and this original combination, formed by Nature in the plant, acts more kindly and effectually upon the human system than when separated by science.

While science gives us various means of extracting from vegetable products their active principles, experience teaches that they should be obtained in their original state, and that simplicity in form and nomenclature is all-important to the practitioner.

Solid and fluid extracts, when properly made, and deprived of inert matter, fulfill these conditions: they admit of entire purity, ease of manipulation, and contain all the active principles of the original plant.

The objects we aim to attain in their manufacture are, first, to exhaust without chemical change, from the raw material, all its active principles, avoiding the inert vegetable matter; second, to concentrate the extract in a vacuum at a low temperature, thus avoiding injurious effects from the atmosphere and from excess of heat. These objects we successfully accomplish by aid of our improved apparatus, and modes of manipulating. Our extracts will be found free from inert substances, free also from any smell or taste of burnt matter, and possessing the full power of the raw material.

Fluid extracts possess many advantages over other vegetable pharmaceutical preparations, and have come into very general use. When properly made, they possess uniformity of strength, produce their peculiar

effects from a small dose, are easy of transportation, are always ready for use, and will keep for any length of time.

It will be seen, that, in our list of Fluid Extracts, there are few combinations. Except when prepared from officinal formulæ, we manufacture a plain extract of the plant, believing that physicians will prefer to form combinations according to their own judgment. We carried this theory so far, formerly, as to depart from the then officinal directions for preservation by the use of sugar, presenting our extracts in the form of limpid concentrated solutions of the active principles, very advantageous for the immediate production of officinal tinctures, infusions, and syrups. We are pleased to see that the principles which have governed our manufacture have been adopted in the last United States Pharmacopœia. In strength, each fluid ounce of extract contains the strength of an ounce of raw material. The dose of any particular extract can be easily estimated by keeping in mind this rule.

Exposed to a very cold temperature, fluid extracts assume a somewhat opaque appearance, owing to the partial congelation of the contained oils and resins. At a common temperature, they resume their state of transparent solution.

Fluid extracts may be administered in sweetened water, syrup, or any preferred article.

We also manufacture such concentrations as have been found efficient in practice, and present them in a state of the utmost purity.

We desire particularly to call attention to our officinal sugar-coated pills, which are manufactured with the greatest care, and from the best materials.

CAMBRIDGE, January 1, 1877.

It is some fifteen years since the previous introduction was written. Although during this period great progress has been made in the science of Pharmacy, we see nothing in the principles then advanced, to alter.

In the present catalogue we have added all the new preparations that have been introduced, either in the extract or pill department, thus bringing it up to date.

Some additional tables and recipes will be found that are useful for the physician or druggist.

We wish to call particular attention to our new soluble coating for pills, copyrighted under the name of "Licorice Coated Pills." This will be found by far the most soluble coating, at present known.

CATALOGUE AND FORMULAS.

ACONITE.

Aconitum Napellus.

Common names, MONKSHOOD, WOLFSBANE.

Native of Europe. The root and leaves.

This plant is domesticated in the United States, being cultivated in gardens, and bears blue flowers in May and June. It contains an alkaloid, termed Aconitina, which is sometimes used externally, in the form of ointment.

PROPERTIES. — In over doses, an acrid poison. In proper doses, it acts as a direct sedative to the nerves of sensation, and is powerfully antiphlogistic. It should be administered with *extreme caution*. Externally, preparations of the root, which are stronger than those of the leaves, are used to deaden the pain of neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout.

ANTIDOTES. — Strong emetics, speedily administered ; after which, stimulants externally and internally.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Aconite Leaves,	..	Dose, two to six drops, diluted.
“ “ “ Root....	“	one to four drops, diluted.
Solid “ “ “	“	one-quarter to one grain.

TINCTURE OF ACONITE ROOT.

Fluid Extract Aconite Root, ~~six~~ fluid ounces.

Diluted alcohol, ten “ “

Mix. Dose, five to ten drops.

TINCTURE OF ACONITE LEAVES.

Fluid Extract Aconite Leaves, two fluid ounces.

Diluted alcohol, fourteen " "

Mix. Dose, ten to twenty drops.

WINE OF ACONITE ROOT.

Fluid Extract Aconite Root, two fluid ounces.

Sherry, or Native Wine, thirteen " "

Alcohol, one " "

Mix. Dose five to twenty drops.

OINTMENT OF ACONITE ROOT.

Solid Extract Aconite Root (softened), two drams.

Lard, or Simple Cerate, one ounce.

Mix. Used for neuralgia and rheumatism.

PLASTER OF ACONITE ROOT.

Pine Resin, one ounce.

Yellow Wax, one and one-half ounces.

Melt together, and add

Fluid Extract Aconite Root, one fluid ounce, stirring until cold. To be spread upon soft leather, cloth, or glazed paper.

LINIMENT OF ACONITE AND CHLOROFORM.

Tincture of Aconite Root, one fluid ounce.

Castor Oil, " " "

Chloroform, " " "

Aqua Ammonia (Hartshorn), one fluid ounce.

Camphorated Tincture of Soap, half a fluid ounce.

Mix. To be shaken. Used externally for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and pains generally, where the skin is not broken or abraded.

AGRIMONY.

Agrimonia Eupatoria.

Common names, COMMON AGRIMONY, COCKLE BURR,
STICKLEWORT.

Inhabits the Eastern and Western Continents. The herb and root.

This plant is generally found in fields or by roadsides, bearing yellow flowers on a stalk of one foot or perhaps more in

height. The flowers have a strong fragrance, which is easily recognized.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, alterative, and astringent.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,.....Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF AGRIMONY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

ALLSPICE.

Myrtus Pimenta.

Sometimes called, JAMAICA PEPPER.

Native of South America and the West Indies. The fruit.

The *Myrtus Pimenta* is an evergreen-tree, growing sometimes to the height of more than twenty feet, and very fragrant when in blossom. The berries are gathered just before they are ripe, and dried for the market.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, stimulant, carminative. Generally used in combinations.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF ALLSPICE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

SYRUP OF ALLSPICE.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
 Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

A LOES.

Aloe.

Native of Southern Africa. Juice of the leaves.

The plants which give a supply of the well-known resin of aloes, are of various kinds, and yield products bearing different names. They generally send up stalks of from one to three feet in height, bearing respectively, white, scarlet, or differently colored flowers. The best aloes is made from the dried juice of the cut leaves.

Socotrine Aloes is considered the finest variety.

PROPERTIES.—Actively cathartic. Generally used in combination with other purgatives, to modify and decrease its drastic effects. Extensively used in the various pills of the day.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to twenty drops.
 Solid Extract..... “ five to ten grains.

AMERICAN VALERIAN.

Cypripedium Pubescens.

Common names, LADIES' SLIPPER, UMBEL, NERVE ROOT,
 MOCCASIN PLANT, NOAH'S ARK.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in rich woods and moist lands, blossoming in May and June. It is found plentifully in most parts of the United States.

PROPERTIES.—Nervine and anti-spasmodic. Given to quiet the system in nervous irritability. A popular remedy to promote sleep and relieve headache.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.
Solid “ “ five to fifteen grains.

TINCTURE OF AMERICAN VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls, repeated as required.

SYRUP OF AMERICAN VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF AMERICAN VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF AMERICAN VALERIAN.

No. I.

Fluid Extract American Valerian, one fluid ounce.
“ “ Hops, “ “ “
“ “ Scullcap, “ “ “
Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

No. II.

Fluid Extract American Valerian, one fluid ounce.
“ “ Virginia Snakeroot, “ “ “
“ “ Ipecac, twenty drops,
Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful. Used as an anti-spasmodic, and to increase perspiration.

ANGELICA.

Angelica Atropurpurea.

Common names, MASTERWORT, HIGH ANGELICA.

Native of United States. The root.

Inhabits fields and moist lands, bearing flowers during the summer months.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic and stimulant. Used in flatulent colic, and is a popular remedy, in infusion, to promote menstruation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF ANGELICA ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ANGELICA ROOT.

Fluid Extract Angelica Root, half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Gravel Plant, “ “ “

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, repeated as required. Used as a diuretic.

ANGUSTURA.

Galipea Cusparia or Galipea officinalis.

Native of South America. The bark.

This is a small tree, seldom attaining over twenty feet in height. In August and September it bears a profusion of white blossoms, which have a very disagreeable odor, although the appearance of the tree in blossom is very beautiful.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, stimulant, and used as a febrifuge. In large doses cathartic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF ANGUSTURA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF ANGUSTURA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two fluid ounces.

ARBOR VITÆ.

Thuja Occidentalis.

Common names, WHITE CEDAR, FALSE WHITE CEDAR.

Native of North America. The twigs and leaves.

This is a well-known evergreen tree, sometimes attaining the height of thirty feet, much used for hedges, and to ornament gardens. It abounds in Canada and the Northern States, growing in rocky places near the borders of streams and ponds. The leaves yield, by distillation, a pungent essential oil.

PROPERTIES.—Used in rheumatic and scorbutic diseases, in fevers, coughs, and as a vermifuge.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to twenty drops.

TINCTURE OF ARBOR VITÆ.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

POULTICE OF ARBOR VITÆ.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, “ “ “

Mix. Add, of ground slippery-elm, linseed or rye meal sufficient to make of the proper consistence. Used for removing rheumatic pains and swellings, and as an application to condyloma.

ARNICA.

Arnica Montana.

Common names, LEOPARD'S BANE, MOUNTAIN TOBACCO.

Native of Europe. The flowers.

Inhabits the cold, northern regions of Europe, flowering in June and July.

PROPERTIES. — Diaphoretic and stimulant. In large doses poisonous. Seldom used in this country internally, but very generally used externally for the relief of pain, whether resulting from bruises, sprains, or internal inflammation.

ANTIDOTES. — Emetics followed by vinegar or other vegetable acids.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.
Solid “

TINCTURE OF ARNICA.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Used externally.

POULTICE OF ARNICA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Vinegar, three “ “
Mix. Add rye or linseed meal, sufficient to make of proper consistence. Used for bruises, swellings, sprains and rheumatic affections.

ARNICA PLASTER.

Pine Resin, one ounce.
Yellow Wax, one and one-half ounce.
Melt together, and add
Fluid Extract Arnica, one fluid ounce, stirring until cold. To be spread upon soft leather, cloth, or glazed paper. When spread upon very thin material, it makes a good plaster for corns.

ARNICA OINTMENT.

Solid Extract (softened), two drams.
Lard, one ounce.
Mix.

ARNICA COURT-PLASTER.

Russia Isinglass, one-half ounce.

Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dissolve by a gentle heat, and add of

Fluid Extract of Arnica, half a fluid ounce; spread the preparation, with a soft brush, upon silk, stretched upon a suitable frame. From two to four coats will be required, each application being made after the previous one has entirely dried.

GLYCEROLE OF ARNICA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Glycerine, two " "

Mix. Used as an application for bites of mosquitoes and other insects. The addition of one to three grains of morphia adds to its efficacy for relieving pain.

FOMENTATION OF ARNICA AND WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract Arnica, two fluid ounces.

" " Wormwood, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, half a pint.

Mix.

AROMATIC POWDER.

Pulv. Aromaticus, U. S. P.

PROPERTIES.—A pleasant stimulant and carminative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF AROMATIC POWDER.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

ASH, BLACK.

Fraxinus Sambucifolius.

Native of the northern portions of America. The bark.

This tree, growing from forty to sixty feet in height, is well known for the various uses to which its tough, elastic,

and durable wood is applicable. It blossoms in April and May.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and astringent. In large doses cathartic. Used externally for cutaneous diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF BLACK ASII.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BLACK ASII.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF BLACK ASII.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

AVENS ROOT.

Geum Rivale.

Common names, PURPLE AVENS, WATER AVENS.

Native of United States. The root.

* Grows in woods, moist land, and beside streams, bearing purple flowers in June and July.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and astringent. Used in chronic dysentery, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and as a wash for sore mouth and throat.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF AVENS ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

B A L M.

See LEMON BALM and SWEET BALM.

B A L M O N Y.

Chelone Glabra.

Common names, TURTLEHEAD, TURTLEBLOOM, SNAKEHEAD,
SALT-RHEUM WEED.

Native of United States. The leaves.

Grows in damp soils, and flowers in August and September.

PROPERTIES.—Cathartic and anthelmintic. Tonic in small doses. Used in jaundice, hepatic diseases, and to expel worms.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful

INFUSION OF BALMONY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

BALMONY OINTMENT.

Lard, three and one-half ounces.

White Wax, half an ounce.

Melt together, and add, stirring until cold,

Fluid Extract Balmony, one fluid ounce. Used for inflamed tumors, painful breasts, piles, and salt-rheum.

BARBERRY BARK.

Berberis Vulgaris.

Native of Northern States. The bark

Grows on rocky hills, and in hard, barren, stony localities bearing small, yellow flowers in May, and ripening its well known acid fruit in June and July.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic and laxative, with an after astringent effect. Used in jaundice, dysentery, common and chronic diarrhœa.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BARBERRY BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.

Fluid Extract Barberrry Bark, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Orange-peel, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Prickly Ash, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, two pints.

Mix. Sweeten to suit the taste. Dose, one wine-glassful.

BAYBERRY BARK.

Myrica Cerifera.

Common names, WAX MYRTLE, WAX BERRY.

PROPERTIES.—Astringent and stimulant. In large doses, emetic. Used in bowel complaints, jaundice, and as a gargle for sore mouth and throat.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF BAYBERRY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Warm Water, one pint.

Mix. Used as a gargle.

BAYBERRY POULTICE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, three fluid ounces.

Mix, and add either ground flaxseed, ground slippery-elm, or rye-meal, sufficient to make of the right consistence. Applied around the throat in scarlet fever, croup, and common sore throat; also to scrofulous tumors or ulcers.

BEARSFOOT.

Polymnia Uvedalia.

Common name, LEAF CUP.

This plant inhabits the Middle and Southern States, growing in rich soil.

PROPERTIES.—Alterative. Used in rheumatism and scrofulous affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF BEARSFOOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

BELLADONNA.

Atropa Belladonna.

Common names, DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, DWALE, POISON
BLACK CHERRY.

Native of Europe. The leaves and root.

Grows in old fields and around old buildings, blossoming in June and July. It is cultivated in this country.

PROPERTIES.—Powerfully narcotic. In over-doses poisonous. In suitable doses, anodyne and antispasmodic, with some diuretic and diaphoretic properties. Used in irritable conditions of the nervous system.

ANTIDOTES.—Strong emetics speedily administered, after which, stimulants applied externally and internally. The use of iodine has been recommended.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to eight drops.
Solid “Dose, one-quarter to one grain.
Pills (sugar-coated).....One-quarter and one grain each.

TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract Belladonna, half a fluid ounce.
“ “ Elecampane, one “ “
“ “ Wild Cherry Bark, four fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, two pints.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls. An excellent remedy for whooping cough and common coughs and colds.

NEURALGIC PILLS OF BELLADONNA.

Extract of Belladonna, twelve grains.

Morphia, four grains.

Strychnia, two “

Mix, and form thirty-two pills. Used to relieve severe neuralgic and rheumatic pains. Also in sick headache.

Dose, one pill, repeated once in four or five hours until relief is obtained. Should be used with caution.

BELLADONNA OINTMENT.

Soft Solid Extract of Belladonna, one ounce.

Lard, eight ounces. Mix.

LINIMENT OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid drams.

Aqueous Extract Opium, one fluid ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, three fluid ounces.

Mix. Used to relieve nervous pains, and pains in the joints.

BELLADONNA POULTICE.

Fluid Extract, one ounce.

Hot Water, four ounces.

Mix, and add of ground flaxseed, slippery elm, or rye meal, sufficient to make of proper consistence. Used for neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and inflamed joints.

BETH ROOT.

Trillium Pendulum.

Common names, GROUND LILY, BIRTH ROOT, WAKE ROBIN,
LAMB'S QUARTER, INDIAN BALM, TRUE LOVE,
PARIS WORT, COUGH ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in woods, and rich, moist localities; each plant bearing a solitary flower in May or June.

PROPERTIES.—Astringent, tonic, and antiseptic. Used in bleeding from the lungs, in pulmonary complaints generally, and to promote parturition.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BETH ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

BITTER ROOT.

Apocynum Androsæmifolium.

Common names, DOGSBANE, MILKWEED.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in dry soils, by roadsides and borders of woods, flowering from June to August. The plant exudes a milky juice when cut or bruised.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, emetic, and laxative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract, as emetic. . . . Dose, one-half tea-spoonful in a cup of warm water, repeated as required.

Fluid Extract, as tonic and diaphoretic. Dose, ten to twenty drops.

TINCTURE OF BITTER ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

BITTERSWEET.

Solanum Dulcamara.

Common names, WOODY NIGHTSHADE, VIOLET BLOOM,
FEVER TWIG, SCARLET BERRY.

Native of United States and Europe. The root and twigs.

A woody vine growing around hedges and fences, flowering in June and July. Its red berries hang upon the vine in clusters during autumn and winter.

PROPERTIES. — In large doses, narcotic; but used principally as an alterative. Administered in cutaneous and rheumatic diseases, scrofula, jaundice, and obstructed menstruation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.
Solid “ “ two to five grains.

TINCTURE OF BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two ounces three times per day.

SYRUP OF BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls three times per day. Used for
scrofulous affections.

BITTERSWEET OINTMENT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Lard, eight ounces.
Melt the lard, and add the fluid extract, stirring until cold. Used for
burns and cutaneous eruptions.

BITTERSWEET, FALSE.

Celastrus Scandens.

Native of America. Bark of the root.

Common names, WAXWORK, CLIMBING BITTER-SWEET,
STAFF VINE.

Grows in woods and thickets, on hedges and rocks, and
twining about trees. Flowers in June, bearing a scarlet berry.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative, diaphoretic, slightly diuretic. Used in scrofulous diseases, cutaneous and hepatic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF FALSE BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

INFUSION FALSE BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

BLACK ALDER.

Prinos Verticillatus

Common name, WINTERBERRY.

Native of United States. The bark.

Common in swamps, and by the side of running streams. Flowers in June and July.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic and alterative. Has been used with success in dropsy, and is recommended in diseases of a typhoid type. Also used externally for ulcers and eruptions.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

LOTION OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Water, twelve " "

Mix.

POULTICE OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, three fluid ounces.

Mix. Add ground flaxseed, slippery elm, or rye meal sufficient to make of proper consistence. Used for gangrenous or ill-conditioned ulcers.

BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Rubus Villosus.

Native of United States. The bark of the root.

A perennial prickly shrub growing beside fences, around rocks, and in the borders of woods. It flowers in June and July, and its fruit ripens in August.

PROPERTIES.—Astringent and tonic. Used in diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera-infantum, and a relaxed condition of the bowels in children; also as an astringent gargle, and lotion.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

Solid " " five to eight grains.

TINCTURE OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

WINE OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Sherry or Native Wine, eleven fluid ounces.
Alcohol, one fluid ounce.
Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF THE FRUIT OF BLACKBERRY.

To one pint of ripe blackberries add one-half pint of boiling water, then express the liquid through a cloth; add twice the weight of refined sugar, heat until boiling commences, remove the scum, and when cold, bottle. An excellent domestic remedy for bowel complaints, in table-spoonful doses.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

To one pint of ripe blackberries, add one pint of diluted alcohol or brandy: let it stand for one week; then express the liquid through a cloth, and add of refined sugar enough to suit the taste. Used for bowel complaints. Dose, for an adult, one-half to one wine-glassful two or three times per day; for children in proportion.

BLACK PEPPER.

Piper Nigrum.

Native of East and West Indies. The unripe fruit.

PROPERTIES.—A powerful stimulant to the stomach and intestinal canal. Well known as a condiment to improve the flavor of food and promote digestion. Used for colic, cholera, scarlatina, and flatulency.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose, ten to thirty drops, largely diluted with water.
Oleo-resinous Extract “ one to two drops, mixed with a tea-spoonful of sugar.

TINCTURE OF BLACK PEPPER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful, diluted.

SYRUP OF BLACK PEPPER.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.
One part of this syrup mixed with two parts of vinegar makes an excellent gargle for sore throat.

BLOODROOT.

Sanguinaria Canadensis.

Common names, RED PUCCON, INDIAN PAINT, RED ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

A small perennial plant, found in rich soil near the borders of woods. Its delicate white flowers are among the first to appear in spring, and the plant continues to blossom until June. The root, when broken or cut, emits an acrid, red juice, resembling blood, hence the name.

Bloodroot yields a resinoid, to which the name of Sanguinarin has been given, and which contains the concentrated properties of the root.

PROPERTIES. — In small doses, stimulant and tonic. In larger doses, sedative, reducing the pulse, and increasing expectoration. In still larger doses, emetic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to twenty drops.
Solid “ “ one to two grains.
Sanguinarin.....Dose, one-fourth to one grain.

TINCTURE OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, as tonic, stimulant, or expectorant, ten to sixty drops.
As emetic, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, from one-half to one ounce.

SYRUP OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Acetic Acid, “ “ “
Simple Syrup, fourteen ounces.
Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls. Used as tonic and expectorant.

VINEGAR OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Vinegar, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. An external application for diseases of the skin.

BLUE FLAG.

Iris Versicolor.

Common names, FLEUR-DE-LIS, FLAG LILY, LIVER LILY,
SNAKE LILY.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in moist and wet locations, bearing blue flowers in June and July.

PROPERTIES.—Cathartic, alterative, and diuretic. Used extensively in eclectic practice as a substitute for mercury.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.
Solid “ “ one to four grains.
Iridin..... “ one to two grains.

TINCTURE OF BLUE FLAG.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF BLUE FLAG.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IRIDIN.

Iridin, five grains.
Podophyllin, five grains.
Xanthoxilin, five grains.
Powdered Sugar, forty-five grains.
Mix thoroughly in a mortar. To be divided into fifteen powders.
One powder to be given once in two hours. Recommended by Dr. John King as a sialagogue in cases of glandular diseases.

POWDER FOR DROPSY.

HYDRAGOGUE CATHARTIC.

Iridin, three grains.
Leptandrin, six grains.
Bitartrate of Potassa, twenty grains.
Mix. For one dose.

BOXWOOD BARK.

Cornus Florida.

Common names, DOGWOOD, FLOWERING CORNEL.

Native of United States. The bark.

A small indigenous tree, found in some of our forests,

growing generally from twelve to twenty feet in height. The flowers are small of a greenish yellow color, surrounded by large, white involucres, making it, during April and May, one of the most showy trees in our forests.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic and astringent. Used in eclectic practice as a substitute for cinchona bark in intermittent fevers.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF BOXWOOD BARK.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

WINE OF BOXWOOD BARK.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Sherry, or Native Wine, eleven fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF BOXWOOD BARK.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BOXWOOD BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, a wine-glassful every two hours. Used in intermittent fever.

BROOM TOP.

Cytisus Scoparius.

Native of Europe. The tops.

Broom is cultivated in gardens in this country; bearing large, golden-colored flowers in May and June.

PROPERTIES.—In large doses, emetic and cathartic. In smaller doses, a valuable diuretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls

INFUSION OF BROOM TOP.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one fluid ounce every hour until the desired effect is produced.

BUCHU.

Barosma Crenata.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves.

The different species of this plant possess similar medicinal properties. It was first introduced into American practice in 1823; and the estimation in which it was held by the Hottentots in diseases of the urinary organs has been verified by trial here. It is now acknowledged as a standard remedy in such diseases. Our fluid extract is made with great care from the long-leaved buchu. It retains the natural oil of the plant, and is a reliable preparation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

Oleo-resinous Extract..... “ two to four drops.

Compound Fluid Extract..... “ one-half to one tea-spoonful.

A combination of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper, Pareira Brava, and

Sweet Spirits of Nitre.

Pills of Buchu and Copaiba, four grains each.

TINCTURE OF BUCHU.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF BUCHIU.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

BUCKHORN.

Osmunda.

Common names, BUCKHORN BRAKE, ROYAL FLOWERING FERN.

Native of United States. The root.

A beautiful fern frequenting moist and low lands. It flowers in June. The root, which resembles a deer's horn, yields an abundance of mucilage to boiling water.

PROPERTIES. — Used for female weaknesses, and in pulmonary complaints.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

BUCKTHORN.

Rhamnus Catharticus.

Native of Europe. The berries.

A shrub growing from five to eight feet high, which is domesticated in this country. It flowers in May or June, and its black, shining berries ripen about the first of October.

PROPERTIES. — Hydragogue cathartic. Used in dropsy, for worms, and, in the form of syrup, is a favorite domestic cathartic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one tea-spoonful.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Fluid Extract Buckthorn, four fluid ounces.
 “ “ Allspice, one “ ounce.
 “ “ Ginger, two “ drams.
 Simple Syrup, twelve “ ounces.
 Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

BUCKTHORN BARK.
Rhamnus Catharticus.

PROPERTIES. — Cathartic. Useful in rheumatism and dropsy.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION BUCKTHORN BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
 Hot Water, one pint.
 Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

BUCKTHORN BARK, EUROPEAN.
Rhamnus Frangula.

Common names, BLACK ALDER TREE, BERRY-BEARING
 ALDER TREE.

PROPERTIES. — Bitter, emetic and powerfully purgative; generally used in combination with other remedies.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BUCKTHORN BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
 Hot Water, one pint.
 Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

BUGLEWEED.

Lycopus Virginicus.

Common names, PAUL'S BETONY, GREEN ARCHANGEL,
WATER HOREHOUND.

Native of United States. The plant.

Grows in shady and moist situations, flowering in August.

PROPERTIES. — A mild sedative, tonic, and astringent. A favorite remedy in lung diseases. Especially useful in hemorrhages. It soothes irritation, lessens the frequency of the pulse, and allays cough. It is recommended by eclectic practitioners, as decidedly beneficial in diabetes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

SYRUP OF BUGLEWEED.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one table-spoonful once in two hours. Used in coughs and lung complaints.

INFUSION OF BUGLEWEED.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

BURDOCK.

Arctium Lappa.

Native of Europe and the United States. The root.

This well known plant grows abundantly in waste places throughout the United States.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative and diuretic. Used in scrofulous, rheumatic, and venereal diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF BURDOCK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF BURDOCK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF BURDOCK.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

“ “ Sassafras, one fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

BURDOCK OINTMENT.

Fluid Extract Burdock, one fluid ounce.

Lard, three ounces.

Melt the lard, and add the fluid extract, stirring until cold.

Used for diseases of the skin.

BUTTERNUT.

Juglans Cinerca.

Common names, WHITE WALNUT, OIL NUT.

Native of United States. The bark of the root.

An indigenous forest tree, sometimes attaining the height or fifty feet. It flowers in May; and the nuts ripen in September.

PROPERTIES.—A gentle cathartic, operating without producing debilitating effects, and particularly useful in cases of habitual constipation. The resinoid prepared from it, called

Juglandin, is highly commended by eclectic practitioners as a laxative and cathartic. The preparations of butternut are much used in domestic practice for the ailments of children, especially in throat diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.
Solid "	" five to twenty grains.
Juglandin.....	" one to five grains.

PILLS OF BUTTERNUT.

Solid Extract Butternut, twenty grains.

" " Henbane, ten "

Podophyllin, five grains.

Mix together, and form ten pills. One to be taken at bedtime, for habitual constipation.

SYRUP OF BUTTERNUT.

Fluid Extract Butternut, four fluid ounces.

" " Lovage, one fluid ounce.

" " Rhubarb, half " "

Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Mix. A good laxative for children, in doses of one to two tea-spoonfuls. Cathartic in doses of one to four tea-spoonfuls.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BUTTERNUT.

CATHARTIC SYRUP.

Fluid Extract Butternut, two fluid ounces.

Aqueous Extract Senna, one fluid ounce.

Fluid " Jalap, half " "

" " Coriander, one fluid ounce.

" " Ginger, half " "

Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Mix. To be shaken when used.

Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

BUTTON SNAKEROOT.*Liatris Spicata.*

Common names, DEVIL'S-BIT, GAY-FEATHER, BLAZING STAR.

Native of the Middle and Southern States. The root.

It is a perennial, with a tuberous root. It sends up annually a stout, erect stem, from two to four feet or more in height, very full of leaves, and bearing bright purple flowers in August and September.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, tonic, and emmenagogue.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF BUTTON SNAKEROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BUTTON SNAKEROOT

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to three table-spoonfuls

CALABAR BEAN.*Physostigma Venenosum.*

Native of the Western Coast of Africa. The fruit.

This is a climbing plant, creeping upon and around trees and shrubs.

The fruit is a very hard, kidney-shaped bean, which falls when ripe, and is collected by the natives.

PROPERTIES. — In over-doses, poisonous. In proper doses, it is used for epilepsy, delirium tremens, rheumatic fever and impotency. It should be administered with *extreme caution*.

Externally it is used to dilate the pupil of the eye, and is applied to the spine for the purpose of relieving tetanus and spasmodic convulsions.

ANTIDOTE. — There is no known antidote for Calabar Bean. One indispensable condition is the speedy evacuation of the poison from the stomach. Other measures must be used according to the symptoms; probably stimulants will be required.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, two to five drops.

INFUSION OF CALABAR BEAN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, twenty to thirty drops.

This preparation is generally used as an external application.

CANADA SNAKEROOT.

Asarum Canadense.

Common names, INDIAN GINGER, WILD GINGER.

Native of the United States. The root.

Grows in woods, and on hills and mountains, flowering in May and June, imparting a very fragrant odor.

PROPERTIES. — An aromatic stimulant, expectorant and carminative. Used in pulmonary affections and bowel complaints.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF CANADA SNAKEROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

CANCER ROOT.

Orobanche Virginiana.

Common name, BEECH DROP.

Native of North America. The plant.

This plant is a parasite, generally attaching itself to beech trees. It grows about a foot high, or a little more, sending out branches without leaves, but in August and September bears flowers of a yellowish color.

PROPERTIES.—Astringent. Used for hemorrhage, in erysipelas, and for poultices to arrest gangrene.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful

TINCTURE OF CANCER ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CANCER ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

POULTICE OF CANCER ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix, and add of linseed or rye meal sufficient to form the right consistence.

CANELLA.

Canella Alba.

Native of the West Indies. The bark.

A tall tree, growing in forests, and easily recognized by its whitish bark.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic and stimulant. Used as an adjunct to tonics and purgatives.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF CANELLA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to three tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF ALOES AND CANELLA.

Fluid Extract Canella, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Ginger, “ “ “

Powdered Aloes (Socotrine), one ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls. For amenorrhœa, one tea-spoonful two or three times per day.

WINE OF ALOES AND CANELLA.

Fluid Extract Canella, half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Ginger, two fluid drams.

“ “ Cardamom, two fluid drams.

Powdered Aloes (Socotrine), one ounce.

Sherry or Native Wine, one pint.

Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, two fluid ounces.

Mix together. Let it stand one week, frequently shaking, then filter or strain through muslin. A tonic and stimulant aperient in doses of one or two tea-spoonfuls, taken half an hour after eating, to assist digestion.

CANNABIS INDICA.

Foreign Indian Hemp.

Native of Asia. The top of the flowering plant.

Called by the natives, GANJAH or GUNJAH, HASHISH,
CHURRUS, BHANG, SUBJER.

Cannabis Indica is the same plant as Cannabis Sativa of Europe and America; but the latter does not contain the

resin which the climate of India gives to the former. It has been long used in Asia for its strong narcotic and intoxicating properties, and has, within a few years, been introduced into European and American practice. In the resin exists the medicinal power of the plant.

PROPERTIES. — Narcotic, exhilarant. Sometimes used instead of opium.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. . Dose, five to twenty drops, cautiously increased.

(Administered in syrup, milk, or on powdered sugar.)

Solid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one grain.

TINCTURE OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Solid Extract, twenty-four grains.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, ten to twenty drops, given on powdered sugar, repeated as required.

CANTHARIDES.

Cantharis Vesicatoria.

Common name, SPANISH FLY.

Native of Europe. The insect.

This insect emerges from its chrysalis state as a fly, in May. They are gathered during the morning or at night, when they are inactive.

This is done by persons with well-guarded faces and hands, who quickly kill and dry them.

PROPERTIES. — Internally administered in over-doses, it is a virulent poison, and seldom used. In proper doses, narcotic and irritant. Externally, a powerful vesicant.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

Fluid Extract, half a fluid ounce.

Alcohol, one pint.

Mix. Dose, twenty to sixty drops, diluted.

BLISTERING LINIMENT OF CANTHARIDES.

Fluid Extract, half a fluid ounce.

Glycerine, two fluid ounces.

Mix. Apply carefully with a camel's hair pencil.

C A R A W A Y .

Carum Carui.

Native of Southern Europe. The seeds.

This well known plant is extensively cultivated in the United States.

PROPERTIES. — A pleasant carminative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF CARAWAY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

C A R D A M O M C O M P O U N D .

This fluid extract is made according to the officinal formula for Tincture Cardamom Compound.

PROPERTIES. — A very pleasant aromatic carminative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM COMPOUND.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

C A S C A R I L L A.*Croton Eleuteria**Native of West Indies and South America. The bark.*

PROPERTIES.—Aromatic, stimulant, tonic, and febrifuge. Used advantageously with cinchona in intermittents, and as an ingredient in tonic bitters.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CASCARILLA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

C A T M I N T.*Nepeta Cataria.*

Common name, CATNIP.

Native of Europe. The tops and leaves.

This plant, supposed to have been introduced from Europe, grows abundantly in this country, and is easily recognized by its peculiar taste and odor.

PROPERTIES.—Diaphoretic, carminative. Used extensively in domestic practice for local diseases accompanied with febrile symptoms.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CATMINT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces.

SEDATIVE MIXTURE.

Fluid Extract Catmint, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Valerian, one-half fluid ounce.

“ “ Scullcap, “ “ “

Mix. Dose, one tea-spoonful, repeated as required. Given to allay nervous excitement.

CAYENNE.

Capsicum Fastigiatum.

Common Names, CAYENNE PEPPER, RED PEPPER, BIRD PEPPER, AFRICAN PEPPER.

Native of South America and most hot climates. The fruit.

A small shrub which grows wild in Southern India, Tropical Africa and America, bearing a fruit less than an inch in length, of a bright scarlet color.

PROPERTIES.—Stimulant. Used internally to stimulate the digestive organs, and promote peristaltic action of the intestines. Often combined with other remedies to promote their action. Used externally as a rubefacient and counter-irritant. In the form of fluid extract it is vesicatory.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, three to ten drops.
(Given with syrup or mucilage.)

TINCTURE OF CAYENNE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Alcohol, fifteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls diluted with syrup or mucilage.

CAYENNE MIXTURE.

Fluid Extract Cayenne, one fluid ounce.

Common Salt, one ounce.

Water and Vinegar, of each one-half pint.

Mix. Given in tea-spoonful doses to check nausea and vomiting, for sea-sickness, and very useful as a gargle for sore throat.

CAYENNE LINIMENT.

Fluid Extract Cayenne, half a fluid ounce.

Aqueous Extract Opium " " "

Oil of Origanum, two fluid drams.

Tincture of Camphor, twelve fluid ounces.

Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. For rheumatic and neuralgic pains, sprains, &c.

CAYENNE PLASTER.

Melt together four ounces of resin, and one ounce of yellow wax. Remove it from the fire; and, when nearly cold, stir in

Fluid Extract Cayenne, two fluid drams.

Camphor, in powder, half an ounce.

Oil of Sassafras, forty-five drops.

Mix. To be spread on some proper material. A good stimulating, strengthening plaster.

CENTAURY.

Sabbatia Angularis.

Common names, AMERICAN CENTAURY, ROSE-PINK, BITTER CLOVER, WILD SUCCORY, RED CENTAURY.

Native of United States. The herb.

Grows abundantly in the Middle States, in moist places, flowering in July and August.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic and antiperiodic. Used in domestic practice as a vermifuge.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF CENTAURY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, four to six tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CENTAURY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

CHAMOMILE.

Anthemis Nobilis.

Common name, ROMAN CHAMOMILE.

Native of Europe. The flowers.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic. Used as an ingredient in strengthening bitters.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract, Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.
Often given to assist the operation of an emetic.

GERMAN CHAMOMILE.

Matricaria Chamomilla.

Native of Europe. The flowers.

An annual plant, sometimes cultivated in our flower gardens.

PROPERTIES. — Mild tonic; in large doses, emetic, anti-spasmodic, and anthelmintic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF GERMAN CHAMOMILE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

CHECKERBERRY.

Gaultheria Procumbens.

Common names, PARTRIDGE BERRY, WINTERGREEN, DEER-BERRY, MOUNTAIN TEA.

Native of United States. The leaves.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, tonic, diuretic, and astringent. Its essential oil is much used for its stimulating properties, agreeable flavor and taste.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

INFUSION OF CHECKERBERRY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

CHERRY BARK.

Prunus Virginianus.

Common name, WILD CHERRY.

Native of United States. The inner bark.

A handsome forest tree, attaining, in the Middle States, an elevation of seventy to eighty feet. It flowers in May, and ripens its fruit in August.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, and invigorating in its impressions upon the stomach, but sedative to the circulatory and nervous systems. Extensively used as an ingredient in pulmonary mixtures, for which it is well adapted by its sedative qualities and agreeable flavor.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

“ “ Compound..... “ “ “ “

The compound Fluid Extract is composed of Cherry Bark, Blood-root, Ipecac, and Opium. It is extensively used for coughs, colds and pulmonary complaints in general.

SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CHERRY BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Cold Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces.

CHESTNUT LEAVES.

Castanea Vesca.

Native of North America. The leaves.

This beautiful tree is too well known to need description. The leaves have lately been introduced into practice as a specific for whooping cough.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF CHESTNUT LEAVES.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF CHESTNUT LEAVES.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

CHIRETTA.

Agathotes Chiretta.

Native of Northern India. The herb and root.

This plant grows in the mountainous parts of India, and is gathered, dried, and packed in bundles for the market.

A false variety has been introduced. The whole plant is intensely bitter.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and strengthening.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF CHIRETTA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CHIRETTA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to three table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF CHIRETTA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

CINCHONA.

Cinchona.

Common names, PERUVIAN BARK, JESUIT'S BARK.

Native of South America. The bark.

Various kinds of barks are known in commerce by the name of Cinchona; and the amounts and kinds of alkaloids contained vary with the different species. Quinia and Cinchonia are the two most important alkaloids contained in the bark; and the reputation they have attained is equalled by no other isolated principle, unless it be morphia obtained from opium. But the medicinal virtue of Cinchona Bark does not exist entirely in these two principles; there are others: some

capable of isolation, and some of a complex nature not yet fully understood. And the fact is well recognized, that the bark, or preparations of the bark, which contain all the properties unaltered, often produce the desired effect when quinia or cinchonia fails. We manufacture three varieties of Fluid Extract of Cinchona Bark ; viz., Cinchona Calisaya, Cinchona True Red, and Cinchona Loxa. The dose and preparations of each are the same.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, febrifuge, antiperiodic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	Dose, fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful.
“ “ Compound “ “ “ “ “	
	(Formula like Tr. Cinchona Comp.)
“ “ Aromatic.....	Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.
 Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
 Hot Water, one pint.
 Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

WINE OF CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.
 Sherry, or Native Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

WINE OF COMP. CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract of Cinchona Comp., two fluid ounces.
 Sherry, or Native Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, half a wine-glassful, three times daily.

INFUSION OF COMP. CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract Cinchona Comp., one fluid ounce.

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, one fluid dram.

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF AROMATIC CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract Cinchona Arom., four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one table-spoonful.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK.

Fluid Extract Cinchona-California, nine drams.

“ “ Orange Peel, two drams.

“ “ Cardamoms, thirty drops.

“ “ Coriander, “ “

“ “ Cinnamon, two drams.

Simple Syrup, five ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, eight ounces.

Mix the syrup and diluted alcohol together, before adding the extracts.

Dose, one table-spoonful.

CINNAMON.

Cinnamomum.

Native of Ceylon. The bark.

PROPERTIES.—Aromatic, stimulant, astringent. Used to flavor various medicinal preparations.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CINNAMON.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces.

C L E A V E R S .

Galium Aparine.

Common names, GOOSE-GRASS, BEDSTRAW, CATCHWEED.

Native of Europe and the United States. The plant.

An annual weed growing in cultivated grounds and along fences. It flowers in July and August.

PROPERTIES.—Aperient, diuretic. Valuable in diseases of the urinary organs and skin diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CLEAVERS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, repeated as required.

OINTMENT OF CLEAVERS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Lard, eight ounces.
Melt the lard, and add the extract, stirring until cold. Used for scrofulous swellings and cutaneous eruptions.

CLOVER, RED.

Trifolium Pratense.

Red Clover is extensively cultivated throughout the United States, in grass lands. The blossoms are the part used in medicine.

PROPERTIES. — Used externally for ill-conditioned ulcers and burns. Also, internally, for whooping-cough.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF RED CLOVER.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF RED CLOVER.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

CLOVES.

Caryophyllus Aromaticus.

Native of East Indies. The flower-buds.

PROPERTIES. — The most stimulant of the aromatic plants. Its properties are due to the presence of a well known essential oil. Used generally as an adjunct to other medicines.

TINCTURE OF CLOVES.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

Used to relieve nausea and vomiting, correct flatulency, and promote digestion.

INFUSION OF CLOVES.

Fluid Extract Cloves, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

A grateful stimulant.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CLOVES.

Fluid Extract Cloves, half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Orange-peel, half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Lovage, “ “ “

Hot Water, two pints.

Mix. Dose, one to three ounces. Stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic.

COCA.

Erythroxylon Coca.

Native of South America. The leaves.

A shrub, growing about four feet high, and extensively cultivated for the sake of its leaves, which are used for mastication. The natives make great use of it as a stimulant, exhilarant, and nutrient, enabling them to perform journeys of several days with very little food.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, exhilarant.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, three to six tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF COCA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, four to eight fluid ounces.

COHOSH, BLACK.

Cimicifuga Racemosa.

Common names, RATTLE-ROOT, SQUAW-ROOT, BUG'S BANE.
BLACK SNAKEROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

Found growing in rich soil in upland woods and hillsides. It flowers from May to August. It contains a peculiar resin called Cimicifugin, which is extensively used.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, nerveine, and antispasmodic. Used successfully in chorea, convulsions, nervous excitability, asthma, and other spasmodic diseases, in remittent and intermittent fevers, acute rheumatism, and to accelerate parturition.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

Solid Extract.....Dose, four to eight grains.

Compound Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

(Composed of Black Cohosh, Cherry Bark, Licorice and Bloodroot.)

Cimicifugin.....Dose, one to six grains.

TINCTURE OF BLACK COHOSH.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BLACK COHOSH.

Compound Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls. Used for diseases of the lungs and dyspepsia.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACK COHOSH.

Compound Fluid Extract four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one tea-spoonful, repeated as required.

COHOSH, BLUE.

Caulophyllum Thalictroides.

Common names, PAPPOOSE-ROOT, SQUAW-ROOT.*

Native of United States. The root.

A perennial plant, growing in moist, rich ground, in swamps, and on the margin of streams. The root is sweet, somewhat pungent to the taste, and makes a yellow infusion or tincture.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. Used principally as an emmenagogue, parturient, and anti-spasmodic. It contains a resinoid called Caulophyllin, which appears to exert a direct influence upon the uterus.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	Dose, ten to thirty drops.
Solid " 	" one to five grains.
Caulophyllin.....	" one to four grains.

TINCTURE OF BLUE COHOSH.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.
 Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF BLUE COHOSH.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
 Hot Water, one pint.
 Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF BLUE COHOSH.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
 Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

COLCHICUM.

Colchicum Autumnale.

Common name, MEADOW SAFFRON.

Native of Northern Europe. The bulbs and seeds.

This plant grows in rich meadows and moist lands. The bulbous root generally comes to this market in dried slices. It is sometimes, but rarely, imported in earthen jars, packed in moss, so as to arrive in the green state. Dr. Thompson's test of its quality is, to moisten a portion of the dried bulb with vinegar, and then touch it with gum guaiacum, when it should exhibit a blue color, if good.

PROPERTIES.—In an overdose, an acrid, narcotic poison. In proper doses, diuretic, diaphoretic, and cathartic, with sedative and anodyne effects. It controls the action of the heart, and has long been used with success in gout and acute rheumatism. To produce its full effects, it should be administered in small doses, repeated every three or four hours, until nausea is produced.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Root.....	Dose, five to twenty drops.
“ “ “ Seeds.....	“ “ “ “
Acetic “ “ Root (solid) “	one to three grains.

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM ROOT.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Root, two fluid ounces.
 Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, twenty to sixty drops.

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM SEED.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Seed, two fluid ounces.
 Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, twenty to sixty drops.

WINE OF COLCHICUM ROOT.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Root, four fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, ten fluid ounces.

Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

WINE OF COLCHICUM SEED.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Seed, four fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, ten fluid ounces.

Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

VINEGAR OF COLCHICUM.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Seeds, two fluid ounces.

Distilled Vinegar, one pint.

Alcohol, one ounce.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

OXYMEL OF COLCHICUM.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Seeds, two fluid ounces

Distilled Vinegar, four fluid ounces.

Honey, ten ounces.

Mix together, and heat to the boiling point, stirring with a wooden spoon.

Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful. Has been successfully used in asthma and bronchitis.

COLOCYNTH.

Cucumis Colocynthis.

Common names, BITTER APPLE, BITTER CUCUMBER.

Native of Africa and Asia. The fruit.

An annual plant, somewhat resembling the water-melon. The fruit is about the size of an orange, yellow and smooth

when ripe. It contains a white medullary pulp, which, when deprived of the seeds, is the part used. This has a nauseous and intensely bitter taste, and yields its virtues to water and alcohol.

A plant bred between the colocynth and water-melon is successfully cultivated in this country, and found to possess the properties of true colocynth.

PROPERTIES. — A powerful drastic, hydragogue cathartic, producing, when given in overdoses, violent griping, with dangerous inflammation. It is seldom given alone; but, when combined with other cathartics, is considered a standard remedy.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to ten drops.

Generally used in combination.

Solid Extract.....Dose, three to six grains.

Compound Solid Extract (official).....Dose five to ten grains.

Pills of Compound Extract.....Three grains each.

Pills of Colocynth, Aloes, and Scammony... “ “ “

Compound Cathartic Pills (official)..... “ “ “

Compound Cathartic Pills, without calomel.. “ “ “

Pills of Aloes and Colocynth (Pil. Cochiae)... “ “ “

COLOCYNTH POMADE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid drams.

Lard, one ounce.

Melt the lard, add the fluid extract, and stir till cold. One dram rubbed over the abdomen is used by the French physicians to expel worms, or to produce a cathartic effect.

COLTSFOOT.

Tussilago Farfara.

Common name, BULLSFOOT.

Native of Europe and Asia. The leaves.

Grows abundantly in the United States, in moist places, flowering in March and April.

PROPERTIES.—Demulcent and slightly tonic. Generally used for coughs and colds.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF COLTSFOOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces.

C O L U M B O .

Cocculus Palmatus.

Native of Eastern Africa. The root.

Columbo Root has been known as a medicine since the year 1677. The root and lateral tubers are cut in slices and dried, in which form it is found in our market. It contains no tannin or gallic acid, which distinguishes it from the American or False Columbo (*Frasera Carolinensis*); the latter being blackened by the salts of iron.

PROPERTIES.—Mild tonic and stomachic, without stimulating or astringent properties. One of the most useful vegetable tonics. Used for general debility, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, and cholera infantum.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF COLUMBO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CUMBO.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, repeated as required.

COMFREY.

Symphytum Officinale.

Common names, GUM PLANT, HEALING HERB.

Native of Europe. The root.

This plant is naturalized in this country. It is often cultivated in gardens, and grows spontaneously in moist and rich soil, bearing flowers all summer.

PROPERTIES. — Demulcent and slightly astringent and tonic. Used in pulmonary affections, bowel complaints, and female debility.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

COMPOUND WINE OF COMFREY.

Fluid Extract Comfrey, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Solomon's Seal, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Unicorn-Root, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Chamomile, one-half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Columbo, one-half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Gentian, Compound, one-half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Cardamom, one-half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Sassafras Bark, one-half a fluid ounce.

Alcohol, four fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, four pints.

Mix. Dose, one-half to two fluid ounces.

This is a tonic used in diseases peculiar to females, and is sometimes called “Restorative Wine Bitters.”

CONIUM.

Conium Maculatum.

Common names, HEMLOCK, POISON PARSLEY.

Native of Europe. The leaves and seeds.

This plant is sometimes confounded with *Cicuta Maculata* or Water Hemlock. *Conium* is domesticated in the United States, and is found growing in rich soil, by the sides of roads, and around old cellars and vacated yards. It is also extensively cultivated for the market. It much resembles caraway, for which its seeds have often been mistaken. The solid extract of the leaves is extensively used in medicine. To test its quality, a few drops of *Liquor Potassa* is added to a small portion of the extract, rubbing together in a mortar. If of good quality, a peculiar mouse odor is developed.

PROPERTIES. — Powerfully narcotic. In overdoses, poisonous. In proper doses, sedative and quieting, controlling the action of the heart, antispasmodic and anodyne.

ANTIDOTES. — Strong emetics speedily administered, after which stimulants externally and internally.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of the Leaves.....Dose, five to twenty drops.
“ “ “ Seeds.....Dose, five to twenty drops.
Solid “Dose, one-half to one and one-half grains.
Pills (sugar-coated).....One grain each.

TINCTURE OF CONIUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops.

INFUSION OF CONIUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Used externally as a wash for scrofulous ulcers.

OINTMENT OF CONIUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Lard, eight ounces.

Melt the lard, add the fluid extract, and stir till cold. For scrofulous swelling of the glands, ulcers and sores.

CONIUM POULTICE.

Fluid Extract, one part.

Hot Water, two parts.

Mix with ground slippery elm or flaxseed. A good application for boils, carbuncles, and painful tumors. Also to relieve rheumatic pains.

COTTON-ROOT BARK.

Gossypium Herbaceum.

Native of tropical regions. The bark of the root.

PROPERTIES. — Said to be of value as a substitute for ergot.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF COTTON-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two fluid ounces, repeated as required.

CRAMP-BARK.

Viburnum Opulus.

Common name, HIGH CRANBERRY.

Native of United States and Canada. The bark.

This shrub grows in low, moist lands, attaining the height of ten or twelve feet. It flowers in June, and is then quite

ornamental. The fruit resembles the common cranberry, is very acid, and is sometimes used for domestic purposes. It remains upon the tree during the cold months.

PROPERTIES. — Antispasmodic, relieving cramps and spasms of all kinds. Said to be of great value in puerperal convulsions.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF CRAMP BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, repeated every four hours.

CRANESBILL.

Geranium Maculatum.

Common names, WILD CRANESBILL, DOVE'S FOOT, CROW-FOOT, SPOTTED GERANIUM, ALUM-ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in low grounds and open woods, flowering from April to June.

PROPERTIES. — A powerful astringent. Used in dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, and in excessive mucous discharges; also, as a gargle for sore mouth, sore throat, and relaxation of the uvula.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF CRANESBILL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CRANESBILL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces. Used as a gargle.

OINTMENT OF CRANESBILL AND STRAMONIUM.

Fluid Extract Cranesbill, two fluid ounces.

Stramonium Ointment, four ounces.

Melt the ointment, add the fluid extract, and stir till cold. An excellent application for piles.

CRAWLEY.

Corallorhiza Odontorhiza.

Common names, DRAGON'S CLAW, CORAL-ROOT.

Native of the United States. The root.

This plant is found in woods, growing near the roots of the trees, and is distributed throughout the Northern and Middle States. It has no verdure, but bears flowers from July to October.

PROPERTIES. — Diaphoretic and sedative. Used in low types of fever, and inflammatory diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF CRAWLEY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CRAWLEY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF CRAWLEY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

CUBEBS.

Piper Cubeba.

Native of East Indies. The fruit.

A perennial, climbing plant, growing in forests. The unripe berries are gathered and dried for the market. The taste is pungent and aromatic, leaving a sensation in the throat and fauces somewhat like that which is left by peppermint. The berries are often eaten by speakers and singers to clear the voice; and the powder or the oil of cubebs forms the base of most pulmonary lozenges.

PROPERTIES. — Gently stimulant, with a special action on the mucous tissues. Diuretic and expectorant. Used successfully in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, bronchial inflammation, coughs, colds, catarrh, and diseases of the kidneys.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

Ethereal or Oleo-resinous Extract...Dose, four to twenty drops.

Extract Cubebs and Copaiba Pills.....Four grains each.

“ “ Copaiba and Iron.....“ “ “

TINCTURE OF CUBEBS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

CULVERS ROOT.

Leptandra Virginica.

Common names, CULVER'S PHYSIC, TALL SPEEDWELL,
BLACKROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in limestone countries, in rich, moist places. It flowers in July and August. The root contains the resinoid called Leptandrin, on which its virtues chiefly depend.

PROPERTIES.—The fresh root is seldom used. The dried root is laxative, cholagogue, and tonic, promoting the action of the liver. Used in all functional diseases of the liver, typhoid and bilious fevers. Used in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and cholera infantum.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.
Leptandrin.....Dose, one-quarter to one grain.
Pills of Leptandrin.....One grain each.

TINCTURE OF CULVERS ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

SYRUP OF CULVERS ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

COMPOUND LEPTANDRIN PILLS.

Leptandrin, one dram.
Podophyllin, one-half dram.
Extract of Henbane, one-half dram.
Mix, and divide into sixty pills.
Dose, one to two pills for obstruction of the liver and habitual constipation.

CUNDURANGO.

Native of South America. The bark.

This bark was introduced a few years ago, as a specific for cancer and venereal diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF CUNDURANGO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF CUNDURANGO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

DAMIANA.

Turnera Aphrodisiaca.

Native of Western Coast of Mexico. The leaves and flowers.

A small plant with white, fragrant flowers, blossoming in August, at which time it is collected. The stems exude a fragrant gum.

PROPERTIES.—Aphrodisiac. Used in impotence.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF DAMIANA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

DANDELION ROOT.

Taraxacum Dens-Leonis.

Dandelion grows spontaneously in most parts of the world, and flowers from April to November.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic and laxative, with a tendency to act upon the liver.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.
 “ “ Compound..... “ one to two tea-spoonfuls.
 Solid “ “ ten to thirty grains.
 Fluid Extract Dandelion and Senna. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF DANDELION.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
 Hot Water, one pint.
 Mix. Dose, three to five fluid ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF DANDELION.

Fluid Extract Dandelion, two fluid ounces.
 “ “ Pipsissewa, one fluid ounce.
 “ “ Checkerberry, one fluid ounce.
 “ “ Uva Ursi, one fluid ounce.
 “ “ Angelica, one fluid ounce.
 Simple Syrup, eight fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls two or three times daily.
 For kidney complaints, gravel, strangury, and inflammation of the bladder.

DIGITALIS.

Digitalis Purpurea.▲

Common name, FOXGLOVE.

Native of Europe. The leaves.

Digitalis is cultivated in the United States as an ornamental plant, and for its medicinal properties. It flowers in June and July.

PROPERTIES.—In overdoses, an irritant, narcotic poison, causing inflammation of the stomach and intestines, nausea, vomiting, and purging, followed by vertigo, delirium, and convulsions. In suitable doses, it is sedative and diuretic, rapidly diminishing the action of the heart. It should be administered with caution on account of its cumulative effect. If used for a great length of time, even in small doses, poisonous effects may ensue. Used in dropsy, and diseases affecting the heart or kidneys.

ANTIDOTES.—Strong emetics speedily administered; after which, stimulants externally and internally. The use of tannin has been recommended.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to ten drops.
Solid “ “ one-half a grain.

TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, fifteen to twenty-five drops.

INFUSION OF DIGITALIS.

Fluid Extract Digitalis, two fluid drams.
“ “ Cinnamon, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF DIGITALIS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops.

DOG GRASS.

Triticum Repens.

Common names, QUITCH GRASS, COUCH GRASS, CREEPING WHEAT GRASS, WITCH GRASS.

A plant which grows luxuriantly in fields and waste places, flowering in June and September. It is a wild variety of wheat (*Triticum Hybernum*), which is supposed to have originated in Central Asia.

PROPERTIES.—Diuretic. Used for irritability of the bladder.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF DOG GRASS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF DOG GRASS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

DRAGON ROOT.

Arum Triphyllum.

Common names, PEPPER TURNIP, JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, INDIAN TURNIP, WAKE ROBIN.

Native of the American Continent. The root.

This plant is found growing in swamps and moist places, flowering from May to June. The fresh root is extremely

acid, causing an intense prickly sensation upon the tongue, lips, and fauces, which is relieved by washing the mouth with milk.

PROPERTIES.—The dried root is expectorant, diaphoretic, and stimulant. Recommended for croup, whooping-cough, asthma, and bronchitis. Externally, is used for scrofulous tumors and cutaneous diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to fifteen drops.

SYRUP OF DRAGON ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Syrup, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful. For coughs and colds.

OINTMENT OF DRAGON ROOT.

Basilicon Ointment, four ounces.

Fluid Extract Dragon Root, one fluid ounce.

Melt the ointment, add the fluid extract, and stir until cold.

DWARF ELDER.

Aralia hispida.

Common names, WILD ELDER, BRITTLESTEM, SARSAPARILLA.

Native of United States. The bark of the root.

A low shrub growing in fields and along roadsides, flowering from June to September.

PROPERTIES.—Diuretic and alterative. Said to be valuable in dropsy, gravel, and urinary disorders.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF DWARF ELDER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

ELDER FLOWERS.

Sambucus Canadensis.

Native of United States. The flowers.

A well known shrub growing in low grounds and waste places. It flowers in June and July, and the berries ripen in September and October.

PROPERTIES. — Diaphoretic, gently stimulant, and diuretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF ELDER FLOWERS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

ELECAMPAINE.

Inula Helenium.

Native of Europe. The root.

Elecampane is domesticated in this country. It grows in

pastures and along roadsides, flowering in August and September.

PROPERTIES.—Aromatic, stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogue, and diaphoretic. Used principally in pulmonary affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF ELECAMPANE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

SYRUP OF ELECAMPANE.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

ERGOT.

Secale Cornutum.

Common names, SPURRED RYE, SMUT RYE.

Ergot is the diseased seed of rye (*Secale Cereale*); the seeds in process of development being attacked by a parasitical fungus. Its properties deteriorate by age, especially when in powder, thus rendering its medicinal effects uncertain. Hence the value of a fluid extract made from the fresh material. Of late years its use has been much extended, in a different class of diseases than formerly, in larger doses and longer continued. This parasitical fungus also attacks wheat, Indian corn, in fact, more or less the whole order of Gramineæ, and they possess in a greater or less degree similar properties.

PROPERTIES.— In overdoses, too long continued, a narcotic poison. As used medicinally, it causes contraction of the gravid uterus, and is given for uterine and pulmonary hemorrhage. Its remedial applications have given rise to many different opinions and disquisitions.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF ERGOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF ERGOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two fluid ounces, repeated every twenty minutes, until it causes uterine contraction.

WINE OF ERGOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF ERGOT.

Fluid-Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

EUCALYPTUS.

Eucalyptus Globulus.

Common names, BLUE GUM TREE, FEVER TREE.

Native of Australia. The leaves.

This is a large, hard wood tree, which is now cultivated in

Southern Europe, and some parts of America, as an ornamental shade tree; also, as a preventative of fever in malarial districts.

Prof. Whitney states that in Australia, Eucalyptus grows higher than the mammoth trees of California.

The leaves have a reputation for curing intermittent fevers, and nervous headaches.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF EUCALYPTUS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF EUCALYPTUS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

FEVERFEW.

Pyrethrum Parthenium

Native of Europe. The herb.

This plant is cultivated in the United States, and occasionally is found growing wild. It flowers in June and July.

PROPERTIES. — Carminative, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF FEVERFEW.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

FEVER BUSH.

Benzoin Odoriferum.

Common names, WILD ALLSPICE, BENJAMIN BUSH, SPICE BUSH, SPICE WOOD.

Native of United States and Canada. The bark.

This shrub grows from five to twelve feet high, and is found in damp woods and shady localities. It flowers in April, and bears bright, crimson-colored berries, which ripen in autumn. The fruit is sometimes used in medicine.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, tonic, aromatic, and antiperiodic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF FEVER BUSH.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces. During the hot stage of intermittent fever, the infusion should be given cold.

FERN.

(See SWEET FERN.)

FIREWEED.

Erechtites Hieracifolius.

Native of United States. The herb.

This is an annual plant, growing from four to seven feet high. It is found in woods, but especially abounds in recently

FLEABANE.

Erigeron.

Common names, COLTS-TAIL, HORSE WEED, PRIDE WEED,
BUTTER WEED.

*Native of Northern and Central United States. The herb
and root.*

It grows in fields, by roadsides, and in moist places. Bears small flowers, blossoming from June till September.

There are various species of this plant, but all have analogous properties.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, diuretic, slightly astringent. Used in affections of the urinary organs, in dropsy, and recommended as a diaphoretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF FLEABANE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF FLEABANE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF FLEABANE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

FRINGE TREE BARK.*Chionanthus Virginica.*

Common names, FRINGE TREE, POISON ASH, OLD
MAN'S BEARD.

Native of the Middle States. The bark of the root.

A small tree, growing sometimes to the height of twenty feet, although generally found as a shrub from five to eight feet high. It is extensively cultivated as an ornamental plant, bearing pendulous blossoms in May and June.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative and diuretic, with aperient and slightly narcotic properties.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF FRINGE TREE BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

POULTICE OF FRINGE TREE BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, two fluid ounces.

Mix, and add of ground slippery elm, linseed or rye meal, enough to make the proper consistence. An excellent poultice for boils, ulcers, or external inflammations.

FROST WEED.*Helianthemum Canadense.*

Common names, FROSTWORT, FROSTPLANT, ROCK-ROSE.

Native of United States. The plant.

A perennial plant, common in dry, sandy soil. Flowers in June and July, and sometimes in May.

PROPERTIES.—Alterative. Has been long used, either alone or in combinations, in scrofulous diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.Dose, five to twenty drops.

INFUSION OF FROSTWEED.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF FROSTWEED.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

POULTICE OF FROSTWEED.

Fluid Extract Frostweed, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, four fluid ounces.

Linseed or rye meal, sufficient to form the right consistence.

Applied to scrofulous tumors and ulcers.

GALLS.

Galla.

Common name, NUT GALL.

An excrescence formed by the puncture of an insect, depositing its eggs upon the *Quercus Infectoria*, a small shrub oak, which is abundant in Asia Minor. The best galls are collected in July, just before the escape of the insect. The value of Nut Galls is dependent chiefly upon their large proportion of tannin.

PROPERTIES.—A powerful astringent.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF GALLS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF GALLS.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to three table-spoonfuls.

Used as an injection in bowel diseases, for gargles, and external washes or fomentations.

GARDEN CELANDINE.

Chelidonium Majus.

Common names, GREAT CELANDINE, TETTERWORT.

Native of Europe. The herb and root.

This plant is domesticated in the United States. Is found growing around old buildings, and by the side of stone and wooden fences. From May to October it bears bright, yellow flowers. When bruised, the plant exudes a yellow juice, nauseous and acrid to the taste.

PROPERTIES.—A drastic purgative, resembling gamboge in its action. Applied externally to subdue traumatic inflammations.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF GARDEN CELANDINE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

Applied externally to relieve the pain of inflammatory rheumatism, sprains and bruises.

G A R L I C.

Allium Sativum.

Supposed to be a native of Sicily. The bulb is the part used.

There are many species of Garlic. It is extensively cultivated in this and other countries, for medicinal and culinary purposes, and is so well known as to need no further description.

PROPERTIES. — Expectorant, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

SYRUP OF GARLIC.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

POULTICE OF GARLIC.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one fluid ounce.

Mix, and add ground linseed or rye meal, sufficient to make it of proper consistence.

G E L S E M I N U M.

(See YELLOW JESSAMINE.)

G E N T I A N .*Gentiana Lutea.**Native of Europe. The root.*

Gentian grows in the mountainous regions of the central and southern parts of Europe. It has not been domesticated in the United States.

PROPERTIES.—A well known bitter tonic of great value, and one of the oldest of the *Materia Medica*.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

“ “ Compound..... “ “ “ “

Solid “ “ ,three to fifteen grains.

The Compound Fluid Extract is made according to the United States Pharmacopœia. Used for same purposes as “*Stoughton's Elixir*.”

TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, three to six tea-spoonfuls.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Compound Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, three to six tea-spoonfuls. Taken in wine or sweetened water.

Note.—The above can be colored by the addition of tincture of Red Sandal wood.

COMPOUND WINE OF GENTIAN

Compound Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Sherry or Native Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, three to six tea-spoonfuls.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Compound Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF GENTIAN.

Compound Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

GILLENIA.

Gillenia Trifoliata. Gillenia Stipulacea.

Common names, INDIAN PHYSIC, Bowman's Root.

Native of United States. The root.

This plant is found throughout the United States, growing in woods and light gravelly soils. It blossoms from May to August, bearing reddish-white flowers.

PROPERTIES. — "Gillenia is a mild and efficient emetic; and, like most substances belonging to the same class, occasionally acts upon the bowels." — *U. S. Dispensatory*.

Often used as a substitute for Ipecac.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, twenty to thirty drops.

Given in warm water, and repeated until emesis is produced. As a tonic and diaphoretic, dose, five to ten drops.

TINCTURE OF GILLENIA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops, as a tonic.

SYRUP OF GILLENIA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, as an expectorant, ten to twenty drops.

GINGER.

Zingiber Officinale.

The root.

Ginger is cultivated in the East and West India Islands, Western Africa, and other tropical regions. It bears small yellow flowers; and, after the flower stalk has withered, the root is gathered for the market, generally between the months of December and March. Jamaica Ginger, which comes to us deprived of its epidermis, is considered the more valuable and stronger variety. Ginger is well known as one of our best spices.

PROPERTIES. — A grateful stimulant and carminative. Often combined with other remedies to produce a warming, stimulating effect. Used in colds and in bowel complaints.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful.

Given in hot, sweetened water.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF GINGER.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix.

GINGER, WILD.

Asarum Canadense.

Common names, CANADA SNAKEROOT, INDIAN GINGER.

Native of the United States. The root.

Grows in woods, and hilly or mountainous places, flowering in May and June. The plant is very fragrant, and the roots are often chewed for their peculiar spicy taste.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, and carminative. Generally used in combinations.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, twenty to forty drops.

INFUSION OF WILD GINGER.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF WILD GINGER.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

GOLDEN SEAL.

Hydrastis Canadensis.

Common names, YELLOW-ROOT, MEADOW-PRIDE, EYE-BALM,
ORANGE-ROOT, TURMERIC-ROOT, GROUND RASPBERRY,
YELLOW PUCCOON.

Native of United States and Canada. The root.

This plant is found in rich, moist soils, in woods and meadows. In May and June it bears a small, white or rose-tinted blossom.

PROPERTIES. — A valuable tonic. Used extensively in eclectic practice for mucous and genital diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, twenty to thirty drops.
Hydrastin..... “ one to five grains.

TINCTURE OF GOLDEN SEAL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

WINE OF GOLDEN SEAL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Sherry or Native Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.
Alcohol, one fluid ounce.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one wine-glassful.

GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal, two fluid ounces.
“ “ Orange-peel, two fluid ounces.
“ “ Prickly Ash, half a fluid ounce.
Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.
Water, four fluid ounces.
Sugar, two ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one wine-glassful.

GOLDEN ROD.

Solidago Odora.

Native of United States. The leaves.

This plant is sometimes called Sweet-scented or Fragrant-leaved Golden Rod, from its pleasant, aromatic odor. The leaves, when dried, have been used as a substitute for tea.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, gently stimulant, and carminative. Given in warm infusion, it is diaphoretic. Used to disguise the taste of other medicines.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF GOLDEN ROD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

GOLD THREAD.

Coptis Trifolia.

Common name, MOUTHROOT.

Native of United States and Canada. The root.

This plant grows also in Greenland, Iceland, and Siberia. It is found in dark, damp woods and moist meadows. The roots are of a bright, golden color, and grow in long, slender fibres, like thread. •The taste is intensely bitter.

PROPERTIES. — A pure, bitter tonic, without astringency, resembling in its effects Columbo and Gentian. The infusion is in general use as a wash or gargle for ulceration of the mouth and fauces.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF GOLD THREAD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. For a wash or gargle, the proportion of fluid extract may be doubled.

GRAVEL PLANT.

Epigea Repens.

Common names, TRAILING ARBUTUS, MAYFLOWER, WINTER-PINK, MOUNTAIN-PINK, GROUND-LAUREL.

Native of United States. The leaves.

A trailing plant, frequenting pine-woods, and growing around large rocks, where the soil is sandy, throughout the United States. It is one of the first plants to show its flowers in spring; and they are much prized for their exquisite fragrance.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic and astringent. It has acquired reputation in gravel, and all diseases of the urinary organs. It is considered by many superior to Uva Ursi or Buchu in such diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF GRAVEL PLANT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GRAVEL PLANT.

Fluid Extract Gravel Plant, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Juniper Berries, two fluid ounces.

Nitrate of Potassa, one dram.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, as a diuretic.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

Common name, GUM PLANT.

Native of Western Coast of North America. The plant.

A shrub growing about two feet high, without branches. It bears a cluster of whitish flowers at the top, and exudes a balsamic gum, which gives it its common name.

PROPERTIES. — Used as a specific for asthma; also used in pulmonary complaints. An antidote for external vegetable poisons and inflammations, especially in Iritis.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

SYRUP OF GRINDELIA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

POULTICE OF GRINDELIA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, four fluid ounces.

Linseed or rye meal sufficient to form the right consistence.

G U A I A C U M .

Guaiacum Officinale.

Common name, LIGNUM-VITÆ.

Native of the West Indies. The wood and resin.

This tree grows from twenty to forty feet in height, and is distinguished for its hardness, which fits it for many mechanical purposes. It contains a large amount of resin, to which its medicinal qualities are due.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, alterative, and cathartic. Used for acute rheumatism, gout, and uterine diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to twenty drops.
(Given in milk or syrup.)

INFUSION OF GUAIACUM.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

G U A R A N A .

Paullinia Sorbilis.

Native of Brazil. The fruit.

A climbing plant, the seeds of which are collected by the natives, dried, powdered, and formed into a paste with cacao and cassava. It is then made into rolls and dried, and is imported in that shape.

PROPERTIES. — Slightly astringent, tonic, and used successfully in affections of the bowels and bladder. Lately it has gained great reputation in sick-headache.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.
Guarana Pills..... “ three to five.

SYRUP OF GUARANA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF GUARANA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

HARDHACK.

Spirea Tomentosa.

Common names, WHITE-LEAF, STEEPLE-BUSH, MEADOW-SWEET.

Native of United States. The herb.

This plant is common in low grounds, fields, and pastures, favoring moist places. It bears a berry which remains through the cold months, furnishing food for winter birds.

PROPERTIES.—Astringent and tonic. An excellent remedy in summer complaint of children, being less offensive to the stomach than other astringent remedies. Well adapted to disordered digestion, and used in diarrhœa and dysentery. The fluid extract is useful as an astringent lotion.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF HARDHACK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF HARDHACK.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

HAW, BLACK.

Viburnum Prunifolium.

Common name, SLOE.

Native of United States. The bark of the root.

A small tree from ten to twenty feet high, growing in woods, and in thick shrubby places where the soil is rich. It bears handsome white flowers from March to June.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diuretic, alterative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF BLACK HAW.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

HELLEBORE, BLACK.

Helleborus Niger.

Common name, CHRISTMAS ROSE.

Native of Europe. The root.

Grows around the base of mountains, in the woody regions of Middle and Southern Europe. From December to February it bears large rose-like flowers. The fresh root is exceedingly acrid, producing a tingling, benumbing sensation in the mouth and throat when chewed. This acrid property gradually disappears as the age of the dry root increases.

PROPERTIES.—In large doses, poisonous, producing dizziness, spasms, and convulsions. In proper doses, it is a drastic cathartic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue.

ANTIDOTES.—Same as Aconite.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to twenty drops.
Solid “ “ one to five grains.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half a tea-spoonful.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Tincture of Black Hellebore, half a fluid ounce.
“ Myrrh, two fluid ounces.
“ Cantharides, two drams.
Mix. Dose, thirty drops three times a day as emmenagogue.

OINTMENT OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Solid Extract (soft), one dram.
Lard, one ounce.
Mix. Applied for herpetic eruptions.

HELLEBORE, WHITE.

Veratrum Album.

Native of Europe. The root.

A perennial herb, growing in the mountainous parts of Europe.

PROPERTIES. — In large doses a virulent poison. At present seldom used, except as an external application for the cure of cutaneous affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, two to four drops.

INFUSION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Used as a wash for diseases of the skin, to kill lice, cure the itch, and other disagreeable cutaneous affections.

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Put it in a small vessel, which place in boiling water until it has a very thick, syrupy consistence. Add the product to, and mix with one ounce of lard, or simple cerate.

Good for cutaneous diseases.

HEMLOCK.

Abies Canadensis.

Common name, HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

Native of United States. The bark.

This is a beautiful evergreen tree, sometimes attaining more than seventy feet in height. The bark is rich in tannin,

and exudes a gum which is much used in plasters, for external application. The leaves yield an essential oil.

PROPERTIES.—A powerful astringent.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF HEMLOCK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

ENEMA OF HEMLOCK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Warm thin Starch, one pint.

Mix.

H E N B A N E.

Hyoscyamus Niger.

Native of Europe. The leaves.

Henbane has become naturalized in the United States, and is cultivated for the market. It grows spontaneously about old buildings, beside fences, and in waste places. It flowers from June to September. The whole plant is medicinal; and the leaves are generally found in the market, mixed with the capsules and the seeds.

PROPERTIES.—Powerfully narcotic. In overdoses, poisonous. In medicinal doses, anodyne and antispasmodic, allaying pain, and inducing sleep, and therefore rest. It acts like opium, without producing constipation.

ANTIDOTE.—Strong emetics, stimulants, and vegetable acids.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	Dose, ten to twenty drops.
Solid " 	" one-half to two grains.
Pills (sugar-coated).....	one grain each.

TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

HOP.

Humulus Lupulus.

This plant is extensively cultivated in Europe and in the United States. Its cones or strobiles are the part used in medicine, but more extensively used in the manufacture of ale and beer, imparting a bitter and aromatic flavor to the fermenting liquid, and causing fermentation to cease at the proper time. Hop contains a peculiar resinous substance, called Flower of Hop, which is known in medicine as Lupulin. It also contains a volatile oil, to which its flavor is due.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, sedative, and anodyne. Used, in connection with other remedies, to induce sleep.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	Dose, fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful.
Solid " 	" five to twenty grains.

TINCTURE OF HOP.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls,

OINTMENT OF HOP AND STRAMONIUM.

Fluid Extract Hop, two fluid drams.

“ “ Stramonium, one fluid dram.

Lard, four ounces.

White Wax, one ounce.

Melt the lard and wax together, and add the fluid extracts, stirring until cold. Applied for salt-rheum, and diseases of the skin.

HOREHOUND.

Marrubium Vulgare.

Native of Europe. The plant.

Horehound is naturalized in this country. It grows in fields, waste grounds, and by roadsides, flowering in July and August.

PROPERTIES.—Bitter tonic and pectoral. Used mostly as a remedy for coughs and colds.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF HOREHOUND.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, four to six tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF HOREHOUND.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one table-spoonful.

SYRUP OF HOREHOUND.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls. For coughs and colds.

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea Arborescens.

Common names, SEVEN BARKS, WILD HYDRANGEA.

Native of United States. The root.

This is a beautiful shrub, found on hillsides, and near running streams in the Southern and Middle States. Its flowers are considered a choice addition to bouquets.

PROPERTIES. — Attention has been called to this plant as a remedy for stone in the bladder, especially when employed in the earlier stages of the disease.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF HYDRANGEA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF HYDRANGEA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, eight fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

HYSSOP.

Hyssopus Officinalis.

Native of Europe and the United States. The tops and leaves.

Flowers in July; and the whole plant exhales a pleasant odor, which is due to the contained volatile oil.

PROPERTIES.—Aromatic, stimulant, and carminative. Also used for coughs, pulmonary affections, and as a gargle for sore throat, combined with alum and vegetable astringents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF HYSSOP.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two wine-glassfuls.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF HYSSOP.

Fluid Extract Hyssop, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Sage, one fluid ounce.

Powdered Alum, one dram.

Hot Water, eight fluid ounces.

Mix. For gargle.

IGNATIA BEAN.

Strychnos Ignatia Amara.

Native of Philippine Islands. The seeds.

Ignatia belongs to the same genus as *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, and is called by some botanists *Strychnos Ignatia*. The tree is of middling size, with numerous vine-like branches, and bears white and very fragrant flowers. The fruit is of the size and shape of an ordinary pear, and contains in its pulp about twenty of the seeds which are used in medicine. These seeds are almond-shaped, of a greenish-brown color, and are hard like horn, resembling the seeds of *Nux Vomica*. They are excessively bitter to the taste, owing to the presence of the two alkaloids, *Brucia* and *Strychnia*. An extract of *Ignatia Amara* was the base of a celebrated medicine exten-

sively advertised by the highly respectable and retired quack, whose sands were so long running out in New Jersey.

PROPERTIES. — In overdoses, an energetic poison. In suitable medicinal doses, tonic to the nerves of motion, restoring the natural power and energy. Used with success in paralysis, also in dyspepsia, to restore the tone of the organs of digestion.

ANTIDOTES. — The same as *Nux Vomica*.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, three to ten drops.
Solid " Dose, one-half to two grains.

INDIAN HEMP, WHITE.

Asclepias Incarnata.

(See WHITE INDIAN HEMP.)

INDIAN HEMP, BLACK.

Apocynum Cannabinum.



Common name, BITTER-ROOT.

Native of the United States. The root.

This plant resembles in its appearance and medicinal properties the *Apocynum Androsæmifolium*, another species of the same genus. They are both found growing upon light, sandy soil, on the borders of woods, from Maine to Florida. Both exude a milky juice, which becomes solid like opium when exposed to the sun and air.

They both also yield a resinoid, to which the name of Apocynin has been given. It is of a dark-brown color, a bitter, nauseous taste, with an odor similar to the root.

PROPERTIES.—Emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is much used in dropsy, and also as a diaphoretic in intermittent fever and pneumonic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful.
 “ “ as Emetic.. “ one to two tea-spoonfuls, diluted.
 Solid “ “ one to five grains.

TINCTURE OF APOCYNUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
 Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF APOCYNUM.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
 Hot Water, one pint.
 Mix. Dose, one-half to two fluid ounces.

WINE OF APOCYNUM.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
 Sherry or Native Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.
 Alcohol, one fluid ounce.
 Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF APOCYNUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
 Simple Syrup, one pint.
 Mix. Dose, as expectorant, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

IPECAC.

Cephaelis Ipecacuanha.

Native of South America. The root.

Ipecac was first introduced into Europe in the year 1672; being sold in Paris as a secret remedy for dysentery and other bowel complaints. Louis XIV. bestowed upon Dr. John Helvetius, public honors and a large sum of money as a reward for making the remedy public. Ipecac is a plant growing in moist places, from one to three feet high. From December to February, it bears small white flowers.

PROPERTIES.—Emetic in large doses. In small doses, expectorant and diaphoretic; and in minute doses, tonic and stimulant, increasing the appetite, and promoting digestion. It is peculiarly adapted to expel narcotic poisons from the stomach, and for all cases where an emetic is indicated, as it may be given in almost indefinite doses without injury to the patient.

PREPARATIONS.

- Fluid Extract, (as emetic)...Dose, five drops to one tea-spoonful.
- “ “ (as expectorant,).....Dose, five to ten drops.
- “ “ Ipecac and Seneka.....Dose, five to forty drops.
- Pills of Ipecac and Opium (Dovers powder)...Two grains each.
- “ “ Squills.....Three grains each.

TINCTURE OF IPECAC.

- Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
- Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
- Mix. Dose, as emetic, forty drops to one fluid ounce, diluted with warm water.

WINE OF IPECAC.

- Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
- Native or Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.
- Alcohol, one fluid ounce.
- Mix. Dose, as emetic, two tea-spoonfuls to one fluid ounce.
- Dose, as expectorant, half to one tea-spoonful.

SYRUP OF IPECAC.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

J A B O R A N D I.

Pilocarpus Pinnatus.

Native of Brazil. The leaves, twigs, and flowers.

This plant has lately been introduced as a remedial agent with great success.

PROPERTIES. — A powerful sialagogue and diaphoretic. Used in diabetes and rheumatic affections. Is highly recommended in poisoning by Belladonna.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty to sixty drops. ,

INFUSION OF JABORANDI.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

J A L A P.

Ipomœa Jalapa.

Native of Mexico. The root.

Jalap grows in the vicinity of Xalapa, some six thousand feet above the ocean level. The roots are tubers, varying

from the size of a walnut to that of an orange. It is brought to market either whole or in slices. Perfect flowers from this plant were raised in 1827, by Dr. Coxe of Philadelphia, when its true character was first known.

PROPERTIES. — A drastic cathartic, operating quickly, and sometimes painfully, producing copious watery discharges. Its action is modified by combination with other cathartic remedies.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Jalap.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.
Solid “ “Used in combinations.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Generally used in combinations.

TINCTURE OF JALAP AND SENNA.

Fluid Extract Jalap, one fluid ounce.
“ “ Senna, three fluid ounces.
“ “ Cardamom Comp., two fluid ounces.
Powdered Sugar, two ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, one pint.
Mix. Dose, for an adult, one-half to one fluid ounce.

JERSEY TEA.

Ceanothus Americanus.

Common names, NEW JERSEY TEA, WILD SNOW BALL,
RED-ROOT.

Native of United States. The bark of the root.

A small shrub, growing throughout the United States. The root is large. The leaves have been used as a substitute for tea, as when dried they somewhat resemble it.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent, antispasmodic, sedative, and antisyphilitic. Used in gonorrhœa, syphilis, and affections of the mucous membranes generally.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF JERSEY TEA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

JOHN'S WORT.

Hypericum Perforatum.

Native of Europe and United States. The tops and flowers.

This plant sometimes called St. John's-wort, grows abundantly in this country, frequenting cultivated lands, flowering from June till August. It has a peculiar balsamic odor, and an astringent, slightly acid taste, like sorrel.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, astringent, and sedative. Used in chronic diseases of urinary passages.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF JOHN'S WORT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

OINTMENT OF JOHN'S WORT.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce.

Lard, one ounce.

Melt the lard, and add the fluid extract, stirring until cold.

JUNIPER BERRIES.

Juniperus Communis.

Native of Europe. The fruit.

The common Juniper is an erect evergreen shrub, often growing to the height of twelve or fifteen feet, with numerous close branches. It flowers in May; but the berries, the part used medicinally, do not ripen until late in the following year. They have an aromatic odor, a sweetish terebinthinate taste, and owe their medicinal virtues to a volatile oil. The best are imported from the south of France and Italy. The Juniper which grows in the United States is a different species (*Juniperus Depussa*), and the berries are inferior to the European.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, and gently stimulant.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF JUNIPER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to three fluid ounces, every four hours.

COMPOUND SPIRITS OF JUNIPER.

Fluid Extract Juniper, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Lovage, one fluid ounce.

Holland Gin, one pint.

Honey, two fluid ounces.

Mix. Successfully used for gravel, in doses of one fluid ounce, three or four times daily.

KOUSSO.

Brayera Anthelmintica.

Common names, Cossou, Kosso.

Native of Abyssinia. The flowers.

A tree growing about twenty feet high. The flowers which grow upon the tops of the trees have attained great reputation for the expulsion of the tape-worm.

PROPERTIES. — Purgative, and anthelmintic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF KOUSSO.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

In taking Koussou for the expulsion of tape worm, the stomach and bowels should be first well cleansed by a gentle cathartic, and the medicine taken on an empty stomach in the morning. After its operation a mild cathartic is used.

LARKSPUR SEED.

Delphinium Consolida.

Common names, LARKSHEEL, LARKSCLAW.

Native of Europe. Naturalized in the United States.

An annual herb, growing about two or three feet high. Cultivated as an ornamental plant. Bears pretty, blue flowers in June and July.

The *Delphinium Staphisagria*, common name, *Stavesacre* possesses similar properties.

PROPERTIES.—Emetic, narcotic, and cathartic. In large doses poisonous. Sometimes used as a vermifuge, and in irritation of the genital organs.

ANTIDOTES.—Strong emetics, speedily administered, after which stimulants, externally and internally.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to ten drops.

TINCTURE OF LARKSPUR SEED.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful, diluted.

INFUSION OF LARKSPUR SEED.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

This infusion is sometimes used as a wash to destroy vermin in the hair, and for cutaneous eruptions.

LAUREL LEAVES.

Kalmia Latifolia.

Common names, SHEEP LAUREL, CALICO BUSH, MOUNTAIN LAUREL, SPOONWOOD, LAMBKILL.

Native of United States. The leaves.

This shrub sometimes attains the height of seven or eight feet. It grows on hills or in dense thickets, bearing beautiful flowers in June and July.

PROPERTIES.—Narcotic, antisiphylitic, and sedative. In overdoses, poisonous.

ANTIDOTE.—Emetics and stimulants.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to forty drops.

TINCTURE OF LAUREL LEAVES.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, ten to thirty drops.

INFUSION OF LAUREL LEAVES.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.

Lavandula Vera.

Native of Southern Europe. The flowers.

This fragrant shrub is largely cultivated in the United States, and blossoms in July and August. The flowers are principally used for distilling, and yield the well known Oil of Lavender.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, tonic, and carminative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

LETTUCE.

Lactuca Sativa.

Supposed to be a native of East Indies. The leaves and juice.

This plant is cultivated in gardens, and when young and tender is used as a salad. When arrived to maturity it

exudes a milky juice, which in the dry state is called Lactucarium, and possesses properties somewhat similar to opium, but in an inferior degree.

PROPERTIES. — Sedative. Given to quiet nervous irritation, produce sleep, and allay coughs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

SYRUP OF LETTUCE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce, three or four times per day, to allay cough. Suitable for children.

LICORICE.

Glycyrrhiza Glabra.

Native of Southern Europe. The root.

This plant is cultivated in different parts of the European continent. A species of licorice is found growing abundantly on the banks of the Mississippi, but is inferior to the foreign.

PROPERTIES. — Demulcent, emollient, well adapted to soothe irritations of the mucous membranes of the bowels and urinary passages. Generally used in combination with other medicines.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

“ “For Quinine mixtures,

INFUSION OF LICORICE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces. A good demulcent for irritation of the bronchial passages,

LIFE-EVERLASTING.

Gnaphalium Polycephalum.

Common names, WHITE BALSAM, INDIAN POSEY,
OLD FIELD BALSAM.

Native of United States. The leaves and tops.

Grows on pine-barrens and old fields, displaying its yellowish-white and agreeable smelling flowers from July to August, which dry and remain upon the stem throughout the winter. The French dye the dry flowers different colors, to make their celebrated immortelles or funeral-wreaths.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent and diaphoretic. Used for bowel complaints, and to produce perspiration.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF LIFE-EVERLASTING.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

LILY ROOT.

Nymphaea Odorata.

Native of United States. The root.

This plant grows in ponds, marshes, and sluggish streams, where the water is from a foot to ten feet in depth. The root is imbedded in mud, and sends up leaves and flowers which float upon the surface of the water. The flowers are

large, white, or rose-colored, and very fragrant. They shut at night, and open with the rising sun.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent, demulcent, and alterative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to two tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF LILY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

POULTICE OF LILY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, two fluid ounces.

Mix, and add of ground slippery elm, linseed, or rye meal, sufficient to make a poultice of the right consistence. Used for boils, tumors, and scrofulous ulcers. The Yellow Pond-lily (*Nuphar Advena*), has similar properties to the above, and may be used in the same manner.

LIVERWORT.

Hepatica Americana.

Common name, KIDNEY LIVERLEAF.

Native of United States. The plant.

This small plant, as well as another species of the same genus, called Heart Liverleaf (*Hepatica Acutiloba*), is found growing on hill-sides. The two species are distinguished by the difference in the shape of their leaves. They possess the same medicinal qualities, and bear light-blue flowers, which appear in spring, sometimes before snow has disappeared.

PROPERTIES. — A mild, mucilaginous astringent, useful in lung complaints.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

LOBELIA.

Lobelia Inflata.

Common names, WILD or INDIAN TOBACCO, EMETIC
HERB, PUKE-WEED.

Native of United States. The plant and seeds.

Grows in pastures and on roadsides, flowering from July to November. The upper part of the plant is often in blossom after the seed-vessels of the lower part have ripened.

PROPERTIES.—Emetic, expectorant, and diaphoretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose (as expectorant), three to thirty drops.

“ “ “ (as emetic), ten drops to one tea-spoonful.

“ “ of Lobelia Compound. Dose (as emetic), ten drops to one tea-spoonful.

“ “ of Lobelia Compound. Dose (as expectorant), three to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF LOBELIA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, as antispasmodic, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF LOBELIA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, as an emetic, one fluid ounce every half-hour, until the desired effect is produced.

SYRUP OF LOBELIA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls, as expectorant.

LOBELIA MIXTURE FOR COUGH.

Fluid Extract Lobelia, one fluid dram.

“ “ Squills, one fluid dram.

Elixir Paregoric, one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Balsam Tolu, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls, three times per day.

LOGWOOD.

Hematoxylon Campechianum.

Native of Tropical America. The inner wood.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic and astringent. Used for relaxed condition of the bowels after cholera infantum, and for chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF LOGWOOD.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

LOVAGE.

Ligusticum Levisticum.

Native of Europe. The plant.

This plant has been introduced into the United States, being cultivated in gardens. It has a strong aromatic odor and a pleasant pungent taste, similar to Angelica.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, carminative, and diaphoretic. Often used in combination with other drugs as a corrective, and for its flavor.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF LOVAGE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, as diaphoretic, one to two fluid ounces.

L U N G W O R T .

Pulmonaria Officinalis.

Native of Europe. The plant.

A perennial herb, sometimes cultivated in gardens in this country.

PROPERTIES. — Demulcent and mucilaginous. Used for bleeding from the lungs, and for coughs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF LUNGWORT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

L U P U L I N .

THE RESIN OF HOPS.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and sedative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to fifteen drops.

TINCTURE OF LUPULIN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

Given in sweetened water, milk, or some mucilaginous fluid.

M A D D E R.

Rubia Tinctorum.

Native of Southern Europe and the Levant. The root.

Common name, DYER'S MADDER.

An herbaceous plant, bearing small, yellow flowers. It has a long, cylindrical root, which is gathered in the third year of growth, freed from its thin epidermis, and dried for the market.

PROPERTIES. — Emmenagogue, and diuretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF MADDER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

M A G N O L I A B A R K.

Magnolia Glauca.

Common names, WHITE BAY, SWEET BAY, SWAMP SASSAFRAS,
BEAVER TREE.

Native of the United States. The bark.

It grows in swamps and wet places, from six to thirty feet

in height, bearing flowers from May to August. The flowers have an agreeable odor, but one which is oppressive to many constitutions.

PROPERTIES. — An aromatic tonic, and diaphoretic. Much used in intermittent fevers, and chronic rheumatism.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF MAGNOLIA BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF MAGNOLIA BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one table-spoonful.

MALE FERN.

Aspidium Filix Mas.

Common name, HIGH BRAKE.

The roots are from eight to twelve inches in length, and from one to two inches in diameter, twisted and tuberculous. The leaves start from the rhizoma, and grow from three to four feet high.

PROPERTIES. — Anthelmintic; has acquired a reputation for expelling the tape-worm.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF MALE FERN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces, for tape-worm.

M A N D R A K E .

Podophyllum Peltatum.

Common names, MAY-APPLE, WILD-LEMON, RACCOON-BERRY, WILD-MANDRAKE, &c.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows abundantly in oak-woods, where the soil is rich. It sends up one smooth, round stem, which divides into two branches, or petioles, each of which supports a large peltate leaf. Each plant has, if fruitful, one solitary white flower on a nodding peduncle, inserted in the fork of the two branches, which produces the apple, or fruit, of the shape and color of a lemon, about two inches in length, with a taste resembling that of the strawberry. Many of the plants are barren, and have but one leaf on the top of a single stem, with no branches. The rhizoma, or root, is about half the size of the finger, jointed, giving off numerous fibres at the joints, black externally, yellowish-white internally, with an odor resembling ipecac.

PROPERTIES.—The fresh root is an irritant poison when taken in overdoses, producing griping, and bloody discharges. Administered in suitable doses, it is a sure and valuable cathartic, hydragogue, alterant, and, in some cases, sialagogue. Its medicinal properties are due principally to the resinoid contained in the root, to which the name of Podophyllin has been given, which, when properly prepared, is a light powder of a bright lemon-color. It has acquired considerable reputation as a remedy for diseases of the liver.

SYRUP OF PODOPHYLLIN.

Podophyllin, ten grains.

Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Fluid Extract Ginger, half a fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Dissolve the Podophyllin in the alcohol, add the ginger, then the syrup, and mix well together.

Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

M A R I G O L D.

Calendula Officinalis.

A common garden herb. The leaves, and flowers.

This plant is extensively cultivated, bearing rich, yellow blossoms, during the summer season.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, and diaphoretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF MARIGOLD.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

POULTICE OF MARIGOLD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, two fluid ounces.

Add ground slippery elm, linseed, or rye meal, sufficient to make of proper consistence. Used for ulcers and lacerations, to prevent gangrene.

MARSH MALLOW.

Althea Officinalis.

Native of Europe. The root.

This plant is extensively cultivated for medicinal purposes. It comes to our market in cylindrical pieces, three to four inches long.

PROPERTIES. — Demulcent and diuretic. Used for diseases of the mucous tissues.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF MARSH MALLOW.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

OINTMENT OF MARSH MALLOW.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Spermaceti, one ounce.

Lard, two ounces.

Melt the spermaceti and lard together, add the extract, and stir until cold. An emollient dressing for blisters or burns.

MARSH ROSEMARY.

Statice Caroliniana.

Common names, SEA-LAVENDER, INK-ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

Marsh Rosemary is common in the salt marshes on the Atlantic shores of the United States, bearing flowers from

August to October. The root is large, fleshy, brownish-red, with a very astringent taste.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent. Has long been used as a domestic remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery; also, as a gargle for sore mouth and throat, and as an injection for diseases of the mucous tissues.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF MARSH ROSEMARY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to two fluid ounces.

GARGLE OF MARSH ROSEMARY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix. For sore mouth and throat.

MASTERWORT.

Heracleum Lanatum.

Common name, COW-PARSNIP.

Native of North America. The root.

Masterwort grows from three to five feet high, and is distributed from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, as far south as the fortieth parallel of latitude. It blossoms in June.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, carminative, and antispasmodic. Application of the recent plant inflames the skin. Has been used in epilepsy and paralysis.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF MASTERWORT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to three table-spoonfuls.

MATICO.

Piper Angustifolium.

Native of Peru. The leaves.

This plant was brought into notice by Dr. Reischenberger, of the United States Navy. The dried leaves have an odor resembling camphor, and a warm, aromatic taste.

PROPERTIES.—Stimulant and tonic. Used with advantage in diseases of the mucous membranes, and in dyspepsia; also, to increase the appetite.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF MATICO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three drams, for dyspepsia.

INFUSION OF MATICO.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, three or four times per day

MATICO BITTERS.

Fluid Extract Matico, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Gentian, one-half fluid ounce.

“ “ Orange-peel, “ “ “

“ “ Allspice, “ “ “

Diluted Alcohol, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one wine-glassful. To increase the appetite.

MEZEREON.

Daphne Mezereum.

Common names, SPURGE OLIVE, SPURGE LAUREL.

Native of the northern parts of Europe. The bark.

This shrub is extensively cultivated in England and on the Continent, for its medicinal virtues, as well as for ornamental purposes. It bears very fragrant, rose-colored blossoms, in clusters upon the naked branches, which often appear before the snow has disappeared.

PROPERTIES. — In large doses, poisonous. In proper doses, alterative, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and acts favorably in diseases of the skin. Externally applied it produces vesication.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... Dose, ten to twenty drops.

INFUSION OF MEZEREON.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

OINTMENT OF MEZEREON.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Lard, seven ounces.

Wax, one ounce.

Melt the lard and wax together, then add the fluid extract, and stir until cool. Used for indolent ulcers, and to keep open blistered surfaces

MILK WEED.

Asclepias Cornuti.

Common name, SILK WEED.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in fields and gardens, and by the road-sides * throughout the Northern and Middle States, bearing light purple flowers from June to September. When wounded it exudes a milky juice.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, alterative, and emmenagogue, producing emetic and purgative effects.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF MILK WEED.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

MOTHERWORT.

Leonurus Cardiaca.

A foreign plant, naturalized in the United States. The plant.

It is found growing about old buildings, and beside stone-

fences, bearing flowers from June to September. It has a peculiar minty odor, and a bitter, somewhat aromatic taste.

PROPERTIES.—Nervine, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF MOTHERWORT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces. Generally taken after a warm hip-bath, to relieve uterine difficulties.

COMPOUND MOTHERWORT PILLS.

Solid Extract Motherwort, two drams.

“ “ Unicorn Root, two drams.

Leptandrin, one dram.

Cimicifugin, one dram.

Mix, and divide into sixty pills. Given as a uterine tonic and alterative every one, two, or four hours according to the urgency of the case.

MOUNTAIN MINT.

Origanum Vulgare.

Common name, WILD MARJORAM.

Native of Europe and America. The herb.

A perennial herb, found growing from a half to one foot in height in limestone regions. The flowers are of a purple-white color; and the plant yields, by distillation, the volatile oil known as the Oil of Origanum, on which its virtues depend.

PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF MOUNTAIN MINT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, as diaphoretic.

MUGWORT.

Artemisia Vulgaris.

Native of Europe and the United States. The plant.

PROPERTIES.—Diaphoretic and emmenagogue Used in hysteria and amenorrhœa.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF MUGWORT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, for amenorrhœa.

MULLEIN.

Verbascum Thapsus.

Native of Europe and the United States. The leaves and tops.

Mullein grows in recent clearings, and by road-sides, bearing yellow flowers from June to August.

PROPERTIES.—Anodyne and antispasmodic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF MULLEIN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, as antispasmodic, one-half to one fluid ounce.

POULTICE OF MULLEIN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, two fluid ounces.

Add of ground slippery elm, flaxseed, or rye meal, sufficient to make of the right consistence.

MUSKROOT.

Sumbul.

Supposed to be a native of Bucharica. The bark.

As imported, the bark is rough, dark brown, and has a strong, musky smell, a rather sweetish, not unpleasant taste, which afterwards becomes bitter.

PROPERTIES. — Slightly stimulant and tonic. Recommended in low types of fever, and nervous affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF MUSKROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, one pint.

Mix. Dose, twenty drops to one tea-spoonful,

NETTLE.

Urtica Dioica.

Common name, STINGING NETTLE.

Common in Europe and the United States. The root and leaves.

It grows by road-sides, waste places, and in gardens and woods. Most people will remember it if they have once experienced the effects of its prickly hairs. The young shoots are used as an esculent. By distillation it yields an acrid volatile oil.

PROPERTIES.—Astringent, tonic, and diuretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one table-spoonful.

INFUSION OF NETTLE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Cereus Grandiflora.

Common names, VANILLA CACTUS, SWEET-SCENTED CACTUS,
LARGE-FLOWERED CACTUS.

Native of Mexico. The flowers and stems.

A creeping, fleshy shrub, bearing flowers eight to twelve inches in diameter, expanding at night, and during a few hours exhaling a very powerful fragrance.

PROPERTIES.—Sedative and diuretic. Used in functional palpitations of the heart.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, two to five drops.

TINCTURE OF NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, ten to twenty drops.

NUX VOMICA.

Strychnos Nux Vomica.

Native of the East Indies. The seeds.

The tree which produces the Nux Vomica is of moderate size, and grows in Bengal, Malabar, Ceylon, and on the numerous islands of the Indian Archipelago. The nuts, or seeds, are found in the berry, or fruit, which is about the size and color of an orange. The seeds, like those of St. Ignatia, contain the alkaloids brucia, and strychnia, and possess similar medicinal qualities.

PROPERTIES. — Poisonous, in overdoses. In suitable medicinal doses, its action is peculiar and variable according to the constitution of the patient. In small doses, it acts like a tonic, and sometimes as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and laxative. In larger doses, it appears to act upon the nerves of motion, and has been used successfully in cases of paralysis.

ANTIDOTES. — Chloroform has been recommended, and also a mixture of camphor and sweet oil.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, three to ten drops.

Solid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one grain.

Pills of Solid Extract.....One-half to one grain each.

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, twenty to thirty drops.

PILLS OF NUX VOMICA AND IRON.

Solid Extract Nux Vomica, six grains.

Iron by Hydrogen, one dram.

Mix. Divide into twenty-four pills. Dose, one in the morning and one at night, for amenorrhœa and chlorosis.

OAK BARK.

Quercus Alba.

Native of United States. The bark.

PROPERTIES.—Astringent. Useful in bowel complaints. Forms an excellent astringent gargle, lotion, or injection.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF OAK BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one ounce.

GARGLE OF OAK BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Alum, one dram.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix.

OPIUM, AQUEOUS.

A preparation of Opium, which produces less cerebral distress and excitement than the alcoholic preparations, with less tendency to produce constipation. Strength, the same as laudanum.

ANTIDOTE FOR OVERDOSE.—First procure the speedy evacuation of the stomach, by the use of active emetics. If the poison, has been taken in the liquid form, use the stomach-pump. After the evacuation of the poison, give strong coffee. Stimulants of ammonia, in proper doses, have been recommended. Above all, keep the patient in constant exercise by every means possible, until the sleepy effects of the drug have passed away.

PREPARATIONS.

Aqueous Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to forty drops.
Deodorized Tincture.....Dose, ten to forty drops.

WINE OF AQUEOUS OPIUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Sherry or Native Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.
Alcohol, one ounce.
Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

ORANGE-PEEL.

Citrus Aurantium.

Grows in tropical climates. The rind of the fruit.

PROPERTIES.—Aromatic, tonic. Usually combined with tonic bitters, imparting an agreeable flavor.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

ORRIS ROOT.

Iris Florentina.

Native of the southern part of Europe. The root.

PROPERTIES.—Cathartic. In large doses, emetic. Seldom used, except for flavoring purposes.

This fluid extract is a delightful addition to perfumes for the handkerchief, colognes, ointments, &c. Like the above, we manufacture Tonqua, Lovage, Cardamom, Coriander, &c.

PAIREIRA BRAVA.

Cissampelos Pareira.

Common names, VELVET-LEAF, ICE-VINE.

*Native of the West India Islands and the Spanish Main.
The root.*

A climbing shrub. The roots come to market in billets, from one to several inches in length. The taste is at first

sweetish and aromatic, soon followed by an intense nauseating bitterness.

PROPERTIES.—Diuretic and tonic. Used for chronic inflammation of the bladder, and diseases of the urinary organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... Dose, one-half to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

PENNYROYAL.

Hedeoma Pulegioides.

Common names, TICK-WEED, SQUAW-MINT.

Native of United States. The plant.

Found growing in old fields and dry pastures, from six to twelve inches high, bearing very small flowers, of a light-blue color, which perfume the air for some distance. The odor of Pennyroyal is said to be particularly disagreeable to insects.

PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. It yields, by distillation, an essential oil of a light-yellow color, and a specific gravity of 0.948. This oil is often used as a rubefacient, externally; and internally, when diluted with alcohol, as a diffusible stimulant.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF PENNYROYAL.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, as a diaphoretic, one to two fluid ounces. When used as an emmenagogue, it should be preceded by a warm hip-bath.

PEPPERMINT.

Mentha Piperita.

Native of Europe and the United States. The herb.

This herb is too well known to need any description. The essence made from its essential oil has been more generally used than any other as a domestic carminative.

PROPERTIES. — Diffusible stimulant, and antispasmodic. Used in flatulent cholic, and to check nausea and vomiting.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF PEPPERMINT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, four to eight fluid ounces.

PERSIMMON.

Diospyros Virginiana.

Native of the Middle and Southern States. The bark.

This tree grows from fifteen to fifty feet in height, flower-

ing from April to July, and its ripe fruit is edible. The unripe fruit is used in medicine as well as the bark.

PROPERTIES. — Powerfully astringent and tonic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF PERSIMMON.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF PERSIMMON.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

This preparation is used as a gargle in sore throats, and as an injection in bowel complaints and hemorrhages.

PINKROOT.

Spigelia Marilandica.

Common names, WORM-GRASS, CAROLINA-PINK.

Native of United States. The root.

An herbaceous perennial plant. The root consists of numerous slender, crooked, and wrinkled fibres, from three to six inches long, attached to a knotty head.

PROPERTIES. — Anthelmintic. Seldom used alone, and considered, in overdoses, to act as a narcotic poison.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.
“ “ Pinkroot and Senna. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.
Compound Fluid Extract Pinkroot, Senna, and Savin. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF PINKROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces.

PIPSISSEWA.

Chimaphila Umbellata.

Common names, WINTERGREEN, PRINCE'S PINE, GROUND HOLLY, RHEUMATISM-WEED, LINKUMPINY.

Native of Northern latitudes. The plant.

This is a small evergreen plant, with a perennial creeping root. The leaves are wedge-shaped, of a dark, shining green color. The flowers are white, tinged with red, and exhale a pleasant odor.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diuretic, and astringent. Highly recommended in dropsy, attended with disordered state of the digestive organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF PIPSISSEWA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Hot water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, half a fluid ounce.

SYRUP OF PIPSISSEWA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, half a fluid ounce.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PIPSISSEWA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Hot Water, one pint.
Essence of Checkerberry, one fluid dram,
Mix, and add of
Iodide of Potassa, one dram.
Bichloride of Mercury, two grains, previously dissolved in one fluid ounce of water. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls. For scrofula.

PITCHER PLANT.

Sarracenia Purpurea.

Native of the United States. The root.

Common names, SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER, FLYTRAP,
HUNTSMAN'S CUP.

This plant grows in wet places, as marshes, swamps, and low, wet meadows. It bears a peculiar blossom, trumpet-shaped, inclining upwards, that collects water, and is attractive to insects, which by decomposition nourish the plant.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diuretic, and laxative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF PITCHER PLANT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one table-spoonful.

PLANTAIN LEAVES.

Plantago Major.

Native of Europe and the United States. The leaves.

Plantain is a common plant, generally found in yards and by roadsides. It is known by its large, smooth leaves, lying nearly flat upon the ground, and showing, when broken, strong, flexible, thread-like fibres, running through the stem to the upper edge.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative and diuretic. Said to be an antidote for poisonous bites of insects and reptiles.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

OINTMENT OF PLANTAIN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Lard, six ounces.

Melt the lard, and stir in the fluid extract until cold. A useful application for burns, ulcers, salt-rheum, and erysipelas; also, bites of insects.

PLEURISY ROOT.

Asclepias Tuberosa.

Common names, BUTTERFLY-WEED, WIND-ROOT, TUBER-ROOT, WHITE-ROOT.

Native of the United States. The root.

Found in gravelly soil, more commonly in the Southern States, and can be recognized in July and August by its beautiful orange-colored flowers. This species of *Asclepias* contains no milky juice.

PROPERTIES. — Diaphoretic and antispasmodic. It has obtained a reputation in diseases of the respiratory organs, more particularly in pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, and catarrhal affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose, one-half to two tea-spoonfuls.

Asclepidin. Dose, one to five grains.

TINCTURE OF PLEURISY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF PLEURISY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PLEURISY ROOT.

Fluid Extract Pleurisy Root, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Ipecac, one fluid dram.

“ “ Opium, Aqueous, one fluid dram.

Simple Syrup, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls, every four hours.

POKE ROOT.

Phytolacca Decandra.

Common names, GARGET, PIGEON-BERRY, SCOKE, COAKUM.

Native of United States. The root.

This plant grows from four to nine feet high, flowering in July and August, and bearing, late in autumn, clusters of

dark-purple berries. It is usually found abundant on recently burnt grounds.

PROPERTIES. — Emetic, cathartic, alterative, and somewhat narcotic. Has acquired reputation as a remedy for syphilitic and rheumatic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.

Solid Extract.....Dose, two to five grains.

TINCTURE OF POKE ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

OINTMENT OF POKE ROOT.

Soft Solid Extract, two ounces.

Lard, eight ounces.

Mix. For syphilitic eruptions and piles.

POULTICE OF POKE ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, two fluid ounces.

Mix, and add of ground slippery elm, flaxseed, or rye meal, sufficient to make a poultice. For syphilitic and scrofulous swellings.

POMEGRANATE.

Punica Granatum.

Native of Asia. The rind of the fruit.

This is a small tree, growing in warm climates. It bears

dark, scarlet blossoms, in July and August, and yields an agreeable, slightly acid fruit.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent and anthelmintic. Used for tape-worm.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

INFUSION OF POMEGRANATE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one tea-spoonful to one table-spoonful.

POPLAR BARK.

Populus Tremuloides.

Common names, WHITE-POPLAR, AMERICAN POPLAR, ASPEN.

Native of Lower Canada and the Northern United States.

The bark.

This tree grows from twenty to fifty feet high, with a diameter of from eight to twelve inches. The leaves are agitated by the slightest breeze. The bark contains the two alkaloids, Populin and Salicin, on which its medicinal qualities depend.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and febrifuge. Used in intermittents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF POPLAR BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to two fluid ounces.

POPPY-HEADS.

Papaver Somniferum.

Cultivated in the United States. The capsules.

Poppy is a well known, ornamental flower. As cultivated in America, it possesses, in a feeble degree, the qualities of the Oriental plant, which yields opium.

PROPERTIES.—Anodyne, calming irritation, and promoting rest. Used in pulmonary mixtures, and is a favorite ingredient in “soothing syrups” for children.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to forty drops.

SYRUP OF POPPIES.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Syrup, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

PRICKLY ASH.

Xanthoxylum Fraxineum.

Native of North America. The bark.

Common names, SUTER-BERRY, TOOTHACHE-TREE,
YELLOW-WOOD.

This shrub grows from ten to twelve feet high, in woods and on the banks of rivers, flowering in April and May, before the leaves appear. The leaves and fruit yield a pungent, fragrant oil; the odor resembling that of lemon.

The bark yields the oleo-resinous principle called Xanthoxyl-
lin.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, tonic, and alterative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops, diluted.

Xanthoxyllin.....Dose, two to six grains.

INFUSION OF PRICKLY ASH.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one fluid ounce.

TINCTURE OF PRICKLY ASH.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

PRICKLY ASH BERRIES.

The fruit of the Xanthoxylum Fraxineum.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic, acting especially upon the mucous tissues. Used in inflammation of the bowels, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops, diluted.

SYRUP OF PRICKLY ASH BERRIES.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

ENEMA OF PRICKLY ASH BERRIES.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Mucilage of Starch, one pint.

Mix. Used in dysentery and cholera. One fluid dram of laudanum may be added, if required.

P T E L I A.

Ptelia Trifoliata.

Common names, WAFER ASH, SWAMP DOGWOOD, SHRUBBY
TREFOIL, HOP-TREE.

Native of the United States. The bark of the root.

Ptelia grows in rocky places, in moist woods, and in thickets and hedges, blossoming in June.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, without stimulant properties, invigorates digestion. Used in low types of fever and intermittents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF PTELIA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces,

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF PTELIA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

PULSATILLA.

Anemone Pulsatilla. Anemone Nemorosa.

Common in Europe and the United States. The plant.

These species of *Anemone* are analogous in properties, although the *A. Pulsatilla* is considered the more active. They bear slightly purplish flowers, in April and May.

PROPERTIES.—In overdoses, poisonous. Seldom employed internally. Used sometimes in cutaneous diseases, inflammations of the eye, and other local inflammations.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.

INFUSION OF PULSATILLA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

QUASSIA.

Picræna Excelsa. Quassia Amara.

*Native of the West India Islands and Tropical America.
The wood.*

A tree which is often found growing in the Island of Jamaica, to the height of one hundred feet.

PROPERTIES.—A purely bitter tonic, which invigorates the system without increasing the action of the heart. It is particularly adapted to that debilitated state of the digestive organs which sometimes succeeds acute diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

Solid " Dose, two to five grains.

The Solid Extract concentrates a greater amount of tonic power, within a given weight, than any other known extract of the simple bitters.

TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

Fluid Extract Quassia, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Cardamom Comp., two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, two pints.

Simple Syrup, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one ounce.

QUEENSROOT.

Stillingia Sylvatica.

Common names, QUEEN'S DELIGHT, YAW-ROOT, SILVER-
LEAF, COCK-UP-HAT.

Native of the Southern States. The root.

A perennial plant, bearing yellow flowers, which appear from April to July. It exudes a milky, acrid juice, when cut or broken. Its taste is persistent, acrid, and pungent.

PROPERTIES.—In large doses, emetic and cathartic; in some instances leaving a disagreeable sensation in the stomach and alimentary canal, with more or less prostration of the system. In small doses, a powerful alterative, and used extensively in eclectic practice, as a remedy for scrofula, syphilitic and hepatic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

Comp. Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to twenty drops.

TINCTURE OF QUEENSWOOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF QUEENSWOOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF QUEENSWOOT.

(SYRUPUS STILLINGLÆA COMP.)

Comp. Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls, three times per day.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Eupatorium Purpurium.

Common names, GRAVEL-ROOT, PURPLE DONNET, JOE-PIE,
TRUMPET-WEED.

Native of the United States. The root.

Grows in meadows and low places, where the soil is rich,

from five to six feet high, bearing purple flowers, which appear in August and September. The root is woody, with many long, dark fibres attached; and has a bitter, astringent, and somewhat aromatic taste.

PROPERTIES.—Diuretic, tonic, somewhat stimulant, and astringent. It has acquired a reputation for gravel, strangury, and all chronic diseases of the urinary organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

DIURETIC COMPOUND.

Fluid Extract Queen of the Meadow, half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Trailing Arbutus, “ “ “

“ “ Marsh Mallows, “ “ “

“ “ Dwarf Elder, “ “ “

Water, one pint.

Holland Gin, one pint.

Sweeten with honey to suit the taste. Used in disorders of the urinary organs. Dose, a wine-glassful, three times per day.

RASPBERRY LEAVES.

Rubus Strigosus.

Native of the United States. The leaves.

The Red Raspberry grows wild in the Northern States and

Canada. It is found in hedges, beside stone and wooden fences, and on recently cleared land. Several varieties have been produced by cultivation; but the leaves of the Wild Raspberry are preferred for medicinal uses.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent. Used in diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera infantum, and bowel complaints; also, as a gargle, for sore throats. A favorite remedy for ailments of children.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF RASPBERRY LEAVES.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces.

WASH FOR SORE MOUTH OR THROAT.

Fluid Extract Raspberry Leaves, one fluid ounce.

Water, two fluid ounces.

Honey, one fluid ounce.

Borax, two drams.

Dissolve the Borax in the water, and mix.

RED OSIER BARK.

Cornus Sericea.

Common names, SWAMP DOGWOOD, SILKY CORNEL,
RED WILLOW.

Native of the United States. The bark.

This is a shrub growing from six to eight feet, or more, in height. It is found in moist places, in woods, and near rivers, flowering from June to August.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic and astringent. Used in intermit-
tents, and low stages of fever.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF RED OSIER BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

R H A T A N Y.

Krameria Triandria.

Native of Peru. The root.

This plant grows in dry and sandy places, and is abundant about the city of Huanuco, in Peru. The root is dug after the rains, and comes to market in various shapes and sizes. The smaller roots are the more valuable. The taste is bitter-sweetish, and very astringent.

PROPERTIES.—One of the strongest vegetable astringents. Used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and passive hemorrhages. Also, used externally, as a wash and as a gargle.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF RHATANY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF RHATANY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

RHUBARB.

Rheum.

Native of Asia. The root.

Rhubarb is known in commerce as of two kinds; viz., India Rhubarb and Turkey Rhubarb,—the latter commanding a much higher price than the former, and considered of much superior quality.

PROPERTIES.—Cathartic, tonic, and astringent. Its astringency is exerted after its cathartic effect is produced; thus making it a very valuable remedy in bowel complaints. Its tonic power also makes it a valuable remedy for habitual constipation and dyspepsia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract India Rhubarb. .Dose, one-half to two tea-spoonfuls.

Solid “ Rhubarb.....Dose, two to ten grains.

Pills of Magnesia and Rhubarb.....Two grains each.

Pills of Rhubarb, Aloes, and Myrrh (U.S.P.)... Four grains each.

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB AND SENNA.

A combination described in the “Journal of Pharmacy,” and recommended as a valuable cathartic.

Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

AROMATIC FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB.

(Formula like Syr. Rhei. Arom.)

A warm stomachic laxative, well calculated for the bowel complaints of children.

Dose, fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Cardamom Comp., one fluid ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB COMP.

Fluid Extract Rhubarb, one and one-half fluid ounce.

“ “ Licorice, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Ginger, one and one-half dram.

“ “ Saffron, “ “ “ “

Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

Fluid Extract Rhubarb, one and one-half fluid ounce.

“ “ Gentian, two fluid drams.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Aromatic Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

ROSIN WEED.

Silphium Gumniferum.

Native of the United States. The root.

Grows in the Western States, in rich bottom lands, and

flowers in August. The root is rich in resin, which is said to resemble mastic.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and alterative, and used for pulmonary and asthmatic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF ROSIN WEED.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

RUE.

Ruta Graveolens.

Native of Southern Europe. The leaves.

Rue is an evergreen, shrubby plant, which has been for a long time cultivated in our gardens, as a medicinal herb. It flowers in July and August. It should be gathered when the seed vessels are well developed, but before they are ripe. The whole plant has an unpleasant smell, and an exceedingly bitter and acrid taste, due to the volatile oil, which is the active medicinal part of the plant.

PROPERTIES. — A powerful emmenagogue, in large doses. In suitable doses, used in amenorrhœa, and as a vermifuge.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF RUE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix, Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF RUE.

Fluid Extract Rue, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Squill, half a fluid ounce.

Syrup of Balsam Tolu, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls, morning, noon, and night.

SABADILLA.

Veratrum Cevadilla.

Supposed to have come from the Antilles. The seeds.

History not well understood. The seeds, as imported, have a very persistent, acrid taste, and the powder produces excessive corysa.

PROPERTIES.—In large doses poisonous. Used rarely for internal administration, and then with *great caution*. Has been used as a vermifuge, and for the expulsion of tenia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to thirty drops.

INFUSION OF SABADILLA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

Used also as a wash, to destroy vermin in the hair.

SAFFRON.

Crocus Sativus.

*Native of Asia Minor. Cultivated in Europe and America.
The flowers.*

Saffron is cultivated in our gardens, and flowers in autumn.

The flowers are gathered in the morning, just before they open, and are carefully dried. They have an aromatic odor, and color the saliva deep yellow when chewed, leaving a pleasant, bitter, aromatic taste in the mouth.

PROPERTIES. — Diaphoretic. Used to impart color and flavor to other medicines.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

A popular remedy, in teething of children.

SAGE.

Salvia Officinalis.

Native of Southern Europe. The leaves and tops.

Sage is a perennial plant, cultivated in our gardens. The flowers are blue, and appear in June and July, when the tops should be cut from the stems, and carefully dried for use.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, astringent, and diaphoretic. Much used, in the form of “hot sage tea,” to produce perspiration.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful, diluted.

INFUSION OF SAGE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces, repeated as required.

SARSAPARILLA.

Smilax Officinalis.

Native of South America. The roots.

PROPERTIES.—Sarsaparilla is considered by many authors a valuable alterative. Used in eruptive and scrofulous diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

COMP. FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Formula like Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, of United States Dispensatory.

Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

FLUID EXT. OF SARSAPARILLA AND DANDELION.

Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

SOLID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Dose, five to fifteen grains.

SARSAPARILLA.**SPECIAL ELIXIR OF.**

The formula for this Elixir was forwarded to us by a distinguished physician of Paris, who had used the preparation with great success.

For eruptions on the face and body, ulcers, salt-rheum, sore eyes, or any symptoms of a depraved physical system, its effects as a remedial agent are wonderful.

Its greatest virtue consists in its power as an alterative in cases of secondary syphilis, and as an antidote for over administration of mercury.

SARSAPARILLA, AMERICAN.

Aralia Nudicaulis.

Common names, SMALL SPIKENARD, WILD or FALSE
SARSAPARILLA.

Grows in moist woodlands, flowering in May and June, and bearing small berries.

PROPERTIES. — Gently stimulant and alterative. Used for the same purposes as Smilax Sarsaparilla.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

SASSAFRAS BARK.

Laurus Sassafras.

Native of North America. The bark of the roots.

A tree growing from ten to forty feet high in woods,

flowering in May and June. The flowers, leaves, and twigs are fragrant, and impart a peculiar, aromatic, agreeable taste. The bark of the root contains the larger proportion of the essential oil, on which its medicinal properties chiefly depend.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, stimulant, and diaphoretic. Used generally in combination with other medicines.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF SASSAFRAS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF SASSAFRAS.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

S A V I N E .

Juniperus Sabina.

*Native of Southern Europe and the Northern United States.
The tops, and leaves.*

This species of Juniper is an evergreen, growing from four to sixteen feet in height, more inclined to spread horizontally than to grow up with a straight stem. The leaves have a disagreeable acrid taste, and yield an essential oil by distillation.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. In overdoses, poisonous. Should be used with caution.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to twenty drops.

SAVINE CERATE.

Lard, seven and a half ounces.

Resin, one and a half ounce.

Yellow Wax, three ounces.

Fluid Extract Savine, two fluid ounces.

Melt the lard, resin, and wax together. remove from the fire, add the fluid extract, and stir until cold.

SAVORY.

Satureja Hortensis.

Native of the south of Europe. The leaves.

Summer-Savory is cultivated extensively in this country, for culinary purposes. It flowers in July and August. The leaves and capsules have an aromatic odor and taste, similar to Thyme, and yield, by distillation, a pungent, volatile oil.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, carminative, and emmenagogue.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls, diluted

INFUSION OF SUMMER-SAVORY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

SCULL CAP.

Scutellaria Lateriflora.

Common names, BLUE SCULL CAP, SIDE-FLOWERING
SCULL CAP, MAD WEED, HOOD WORT.

Native of United States. The plant.

Grows by the side of ditches, ponds, and in damp places :
bearing small, pale-blue flowers in July and August.

PROPERTIES.—Nervine and antispasmodic. Often used in
combination with Valerian and Hops.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

Fluid Extract Comp..... “ thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF SCULL CAP.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one wine-glassful, two or three times per day.

SEA WRACK.

Fucus Vesiculosus.

Common names, BLADDER WEED, ROCK WEED, TWIN
BLADDER, SHORE WEED.

Native of the Eastern Coast of North America. The plant.

This sea-weed grows upon the shore, clinging to rocks,
from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. It contains Iodine,
and when burned yields kelp.

PROPERTIES. — Sea Wrack has lately attained a reputation for reducing obesity; also, used for dyspepsia, and as an alterative tonic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SEA WRACK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF SEA WRACK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

SENECIO.

Senecio Aureus.

Common names, GOLDEN SENECIO, RAGWORT, UNCUM, LIFE
ROOT, SQUAW WEED, COKASH, FALSE VALERIAN,
FEMALE REGULATOR.

*Native of the Northern and Western United States.,
The root and herb.*

Grows in low, marshy grounds, and on the banks of creeks,
from one to two feet in height, bearing golden-yellow flowers,
which appear in June.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, diaphoretic, and tonic. Used in
urinary and uterine diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF SENECIO.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

SENEKA.

Polygala Senega.

Common name, SENECA SNAKE ROOT.

Native of the United States. The root.

Found in various parts of the United States, but more abundant in the Southern and Western portion. It flowers in July. The root is crooked, wrinkled, and marked with transverse fissures.

PROPERTIES.—In large doses, emetic; in smaller doses, expectorant, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Much used in diseases of the bronchial passages, pneumonia, humoral asthma, and incipient croup.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to twenty drops.

INFUSION OF SENEKA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SENEKA.

HIVE SYRUP.

See Compound Syrup of Squill.

SYRUP OF SENEKA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

EXPECTORANT MIXTURE.

Fluid Extract Seneka, three drams.

“ “ Ipecac, half a dram.

Paregoric (Tinct. Camp. et Opii.), three drams.

Syrup of Balsam Tolu, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, for an adult, one tea-spoonful; for children, ten to twenty drops, repeated as required.

SENNA.

Cassia Acutifolia.

Native of Southern Asia. The leaves.

Several species of the plant called Cassia, are known by the name of Senna; as *Cassia Acutifolia*, *C. Obovata*, *C. Elongata*, and *C. Lanceolata*, — all distinguished by the shape of their leaves. In commerce, they are distinguished by the name of the port or country from which they are exported, as Alexandria or Egyptian, Tripoli or Tezzan, Mecca or Arabian, and Bombay or India. The Senna from Alexandria is considered best, with the exception of a new species lately introduced from Madras, called “Tinnevely,” from the name of the province in Hindostan, where it was first raised from seed procured near the Red Sea. Senna was first introduced as a medicine by the Arabians, as early as the ninth century.

PROPERTIES. — A prompt, efficient, and safe cathartic. Very useful in febrile diseases. It acts principally upon the

small intestines. It is apt to cause griping pains, which are modified by combining with it aromatics, as correctives, and also by the mode of preparing it for use.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.
“ “ Comp. “ one to four tea-spoonfuls.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA AND DANDELION.

Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA AND JALAP.

Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

TINCTURE OF SENNA AND JALAP.

Fluid Extract Senna and Jalap, three fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

ENEMA OF SENNA.

Fluid Extract of Senna, half an ounce.
Epsom Salts (Sulphate of Magnesia), half an ounce.
Sugar, one ounce.
Olive Oil, one fluid ounce.
Warm Water, one pint.
Mix.

AQUEOUS FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA.

FROM THE COLD INFUSION.

We have adopted a method of procuring the strength of the leaves by the use of cold water only, thus obtaining an extract which possesses

the full cathartic power of the Senna without the griping property. Aqueous Extract of Senna is agreeable to the taste, operates in a small dose, and in its action is as mild as castor oil. We believe that Senna can be prepared by no other method, which will render it of so universal application. It may be given alone, or with tea, coffee, or syrup.

Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls, repeated if required.

SIMARUBA.

Simaruba Officinalis.

Common names, STAVE WOOD, QUASSIA SIMARUBA,
MOUNTAIN DAMSON.

Native of South America. The bark of the root.

PROPERTIES. — A bitter tonic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to twenty drops.

INFUSION OF SIMARUBA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

SKUNK CABBAGE.

Symplocarpus Fatidus.

Common names, MEADOW CABBAGE, POLECAT WEED,
SKUNK WEED.

Native of United States. The root.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, antispasmodic, and expectorant.

It occasions nausea and vomiting, in large doses; but in suitable doses, it has been successfully used in whooping-cough, asthma, hysteria, and chronic rheumatism.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF SKUNK CABBAGE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SKUNK CABBAGE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF SKUNK CABBAGE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, eight fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to three tea-spoonfuls.

SNAKEROOT.

Aristolochia Serpentaria.

Common names, VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT, SNAKEWEED, SNAGREL,

Native of the United States. The root.

A perennial plant, growing abundantly near the Alleghany Mountains, bearing brownish-purple flowers in May and June. The root has a strong, aromatic smell, and a warm, somewhat bitter, camphorous taste.

PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. Useful in typhoid fevers; and when combined with Cinchona Bark, has proved serviceable in intermittents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF SNAKEROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SNAKEROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

SYRUP OF SNAKEROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SNAKEROOT.

SUDORIFIC MIXTURE.

Fluid Extract Snakeroot, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Ipecac, “ “ “

“ “ Saffron, “ “ “

Aqueous Extract Opium, “ “ “

Tincture Camphor, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, three pints.

Mix. A powerful sudorific. Useful in cases where a copious perspiration is required, or where it is desirable to allay nervous excitability, lessen pain, and procure sleep.

Dose, one tea-spoonful, given in warm herb tea, every hour, until perspiration is produced.

In other cases, the dose may be from ten to sixty drops, according to the age and condition of the patient.

SOAPWORT.

Saponaria Officinalis.

Common name, BOUNCING BET.

Native of Europe and United States. The root and leaves.

An herbaceous plant, found growing from one to two feet high, by roadsides, and in waste places, flowering in July and August. The roots or leaves, when mixed with water, cause it to become frothy, like soap.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diaphoretic, and alterative. Used in syphilitic, cutaneous, scrofulous, and hepatic diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF SOAPWORT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SOLOMON SEAL.

Polygonatum Multiflorum.

Native of the United States. The root.

PROPERTIES. — Used in uterine affections, leucorrhœa, and piles.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF SOLOMON SEAL.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

OINTMENT OF SOLOMON SEAL.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Lard, two ounces.

Melt the lard, add the extract, and stir until cold.

SOUTHERN WOOD.

Artemisia Abrotanum.

Common names, BOY'S LOVE, OLD MAN.

Native of Europe, cultivated in the United States. The tops and leaves.

Southern Wood is cultivated in gardens for its fragrant, aromatic odor. In the spring, the old roots send up new shoots, which, like all the species of *Artemisia*, are extremely bitter.

PROPERTIES. — Anthelmintic, tonic, and narcotic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF SOUTHERN WOOD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

An infusion of Southern Wood has been recommended as a wash, to prevent the hair from falling off.

SPEARMINT.

Mentha Viridis.

Native of Europe, naturalized in the United States. The herb.

Cultivated in many places for the oil which it yields by distillation. It also grows spontaneously in wet pastures, and by the side of small mountain-streams. Its pale-purple flowers appear in July and August.

PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, and carminative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SPEARMINT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces, as a brifuge.

SPIKENARD.

Aralia Racemosa.

Common names, LIFE OF MAN, PETTYMORREL.

Native of the United States. The root.

Grows in rich woodlands. It has a smooth, branching stem, three or four feet high. The root is large, fleshy, branching, with a strong aromatic odor. The flowers appear in July.

PROPERTIES.—Aromatic and alterative. Used in pulmonary diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SPIKENARD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SPIKENARD.

Fluid Extract Spikenard, five fluid ounces.

“ “ Yellow Dock, five fluid ounces.

“ “ Burdock, “ “ “

“ “ Sassafras, four “ “

“ “ Prickly Ash, “ “ “

“ “ Elder Flowers, “ “ “

“ “ Blue Flag, “ “ “

Tincture of Gum Guaiacum, “ “ “

Diluted Alcohol, two pints.

Simple Syrup, one and a half gallons.

Mix the fluid extract with the syrup, the Tincture of Guaiacum with the diluted Alcohol, and then mix all together.

This is an excellent alterative syrup.

Iodide of Potassium may be added if desirable, and flavor to suit the taste.

SQUAW VINE.

Mitchella Repens.

Common names, WINTER CLOVER, PARTRIDGE BERRY.

Native of the United States. The whole plant.

A small evergreen, trailing plant, which bears scarlet, edible berries, remaining during the winter, and affording food to birds and small animals during that season. Grows in woods, around the roots of trees.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, astringent, and tonic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SQUAW VINE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

SQUILL.

Scilla Maritima.

Native of countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The root.

The Squill-bulb is formed like that of an onion, the outer covering dry, and often colored; the inner layers are colorless, thicker, and full of acrid, viscid juice. They grow to the weight of from half a pound to ten pounds. They are sometimes preserved whole by being packed in dry sand, but usually are cut into transverse, narrow slices, dried with moderate heat, and imported in this state.

PROPERTIES. — In overdoses, poisonous. In medicinal doses, expectorant, diuretic, and emetic. A favorite domestic remedy for pulmonary affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops, diluted.

Compound Fluid Extract..... " ten to twenty drops, "

TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, ten to thirty drops.

SYRUP OF SQUILL.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Acetic Acid, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SQUILL.

HIVE SYRUP.

Comp. Fluid Extract Squill, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Tartrate of Antimony and Potassa, twelve grains.

Mix. Dose, for children, ten drops to one tea-spoonful, repeated every twenty minutes, until vomiting is produced.

STONE ROOT.

Collinsonia Canadensis.

Common names, HORSE WEED, HORSE BALM, HEAL-ALL, KNOT-ROOT, RICHWEED.

Native of North America. The plant.

This plant grows in rich, moist woods, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, flowering from July to September.

PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, tonic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. Used extensively in domestic practice.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, twenty drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF STONE ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF STONE ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF STONE ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

STRAMONIUM.

Datura Stramonium.

Common names, APPLE PERU, THORN APPLE, JAMESTOWN
WEED, JIMPSON WEED.

Naturalized in the United States. The leaves and seeds.

A well known fetid, annual plant, growing from three to four feet in height, on waste grounds.

PROPERTIES.—In overdoses, a narcotic poison. In medicinal doses, sedative, antispasmodic, and anodyne. It has proved serviceable in mania, delirium-tremens, epilepsy, gastritis, enteritis, &c.

ANTIDOTES.—Strong emetics, speedily administered; after which, mucilaginous drinks, and stimulants externally and internally.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of the Leaves.....	Dose, four to six drops.
Solid “ “ “	Dose, one-half to one grain.
Fluid “ “ Seeds.....	Dose, three to five drops.

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM LEAVES.

Fluid Extract of the Leaves, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

Fluid Extract of the Seeds, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops.

WINE OF STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

Fluid Extract of Stramonium Seeds, two fluid ounces.

Native or Sherry Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops.

OINTMENT OF STRAMONIUM

Soft Solid Extract of Stramonium Leaves, one dram.

Simple Cerate, four ounces.

Mix. For ulcers, burns, piles, and cutaneous eruptions.

SUMACH.

Rhus Glabrum.

Common names, UPLAND SUMACH, PENNSYLVANIA SUMACH.

Native of the United States. The bark and berries.

This shrub grows from six to fifteen feet high, in thickets and waste places, and on barren and rocky soil. It can be distinguished from other species of *Rhus* (which are poisonous) by its fruit, consisting of small red berries, which hang in clusters, and are covered with a crimson down, extremely sour and astringent to the taste.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, astringent, and antiseptic. Used as a gargle, for sore mouth and throat.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SUMACH.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, eight fluid ounces.

Mix. Used as a gargle for sore mouth, and as a wash for offensive ulcers.

POULTICE OF SUMACH.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, two fluid ounces.

Mix. Add rye meal, sufficient to make a poultice of the right consistence. An antiseptic application to fetid ulcers. One ounce of powdered charcoal may be mixed with the above, to make it more antiseptic.

SUN DEW.

Drosera Rotundifolia.

Common name, ROUND-LEAVED SUN DEW.

Native of Europe and America. The plant.

An aquatic plant, which grows in muddy places, as bogs and the shores of streams. The flowers are white and very small. The leaves have reddish, irritable hairs, which exude a sticky fluid upon their points, looking like dew. Hence its name,

PROPERTIES. — Pulmonic, with peculiar action upon the respiratory organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to twenty drops.

TINCTURE OF SUN DEW.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, fifteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF SUN DEW.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one tea-spoonful.

SWEET BALM.

Melissa Officinalis.

Naturalized in the United States. The tops and leaves.

This very fragrant plant grows spontaneously along roadsides, and is a favorite garden plant. It yields, by distillation, an essential oil, much used in perfumes. Lemon Balm (*Drococephylum*) is similar in properties and usages to the above, and is principally distinguished by the different quality of its fragrance.

PROPERTIES. — Moderately stimulant, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BALM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces, taken as required.

SWEET FERN.

Comptonia Asplenifolia.

Native of United States. The plant.

Found in dry, sandy soils, throughout the Northern States, bearing green flowers in May, the leaves appearing afterwards. It peculiar, aromatic fragrance, renders it easily recognized.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, astringent, and alterative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls,

INFUSION OF SWEET FERN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, repeated as required.

SWEET FLAG.

Acorus Calamus.

Native of the United States, Europe, and Asia. The root.

Grows in damp places, as meadows and swamps, or by the sides of brooks and streams. Our native plant is considered the best. The roots are gathered in October and November, and dried by moderate heat.

PROPERTIES. — A stimulant carminative. Used generally in combination with remedies of the same class.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF SWEET FLAG.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SWEET GALE.

Myrica Gale.

Native of the United States. The bark of the roots.

This shrub is a species of the Myrtle, and possesses similar properties to Bayberry (*Myrica Cerifera*).

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

Other preparations same as Bayberry.

TAG ALDER.

Alnus Rubra.

Common names, RED ALDER, SMOOTH ALDER, COMMON ALDER.

Native of the United States. The bark.

Found growing around the margin of swamps and meadows, and upon the banks of rivers and brooks. It has numerous barren aments, from two to three inches long, attached to the small branches, like tags, which have given it the name of Tag Alder. Flowers in March and April.

PROPERTIES.—Emetic, astringent, and alterative. Useful in scrofula, and secondary syphilis.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF TAG ALDER.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

TANSY.

Tanacetum Vulgare.

Native of Europe. The plant.

Tansy has been introduced into this country, and is found growing by the roadsides, and in old grounds. It is cultivated in some places for its essential oil, which is extracted by distillation. Its golden-colored flowers appear in August. The whole plant has a strong odor, and a bitter taste.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, emmenagogue, and diaphoretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, twenty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF TANSY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces. For amenorrhœa.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF TANSY.

Fluid Extract Tansy, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Asclepias Incarnata, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Unicorn Root, half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Prickly Ash Bark, half a fluid ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, two pints.

Mix. Used as a vermifuge and tonic. Dose, one tea-spoonful, three or four times per day.

POULTICE OF TANSY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, two fluid ounces.

Mix, and add of ground slippery elm, flaxseed, or rye meal, sufficient to make of proper consistence. For local inflammations.

THIMBLE WEED.

Rudbeckia Laciniata.

Common names, CONE-DISK, SUNFLOWER, TALL CONE-FLOWER.

Native of United States. The leaves.

This plant grows in damp places, as low thickets, or by the side of ditches.

PROPERTIES. — A valuable tonic and diuretic. Highly recommended in urinary diseases, especially Bright's disease.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF THIMBLE WEED.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

THOROUGHWORT.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum.

Common names, BONESET, JOE-PIE.

Native of the United States. The tops and leaves.

Grows abundantly in the low grounds, throughout this country. The flowers are white, and appear in August and September.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diaphoretic, and in large doses, emetic and laxative. A favorite remedy for colds, accompanied with febrile symptoms.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

Solid Extract.....Dose, five to twenty grains.

INFUSION OF THOROUGHWORT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces, repeated as required.

SYRUP OF THOROUGHWORT.

Fluid Extract Thoroughwort, four fluid ounces.

“ “ Cubebs, one fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, six fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls, repeated every two hours, for coughs or colds.

BONESET CANDY.

Fluid Extract Boneset, two fluid ounces.

Molasses, one pint.

Mix, and boil to a candy.

Horehound can be made in the same way. One and a half pounds of refined sugar, may be substituted for the molasses. Boil until one drop solidifies, when cooled upon a plate, then pour the candy into shallow dishes, dusted with powdered sugar.

THYME.*Thymus Vulgaris.**Native of Europe. The whole herb.*

Thyme is cultivated in our gardens as a culinary herb. It has a strong spicy taste and odor, which is due to its essential oil.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, stimulant, and antispasmodic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF THYME.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

TONQUA.*Dipterix Odorata.**Native of Guiana. The fruit.*

The Tonqua Bean is the fruit or seed of a large tree found in the province of Guiana. Each bean is enclosed in an oblong, ovate pod. They are from one to one and a half inches long, covered with a dark-brown, corrugated skin. The substance is light-brown, oily, and pungent.

PROPERTIES. — The Tonqua Bean is used principally to flavor other medicines, and for perfumery.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of Tonqua Bean.

TINCTURE OF TONQUA BEAN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces. Mix.

TURKEY CORN.

Corydalis Formosa.

Common names, WILD TURKEY PEA, CHOICE DIELYTRA,
STAGGER WEED.

Native of the Western and Southern States. The root.

This beautiful little plant is found growing on rich soil, on hills and mountains, among rocks and old decayed timber. It flowers early in the spring.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diuretic, and powerfully alterative. Extensively used in eclectic practice, in syphilitic and scrofulous diseases. It contains an alkaloid principle, to which the name of Corydalia has been given, which is said to possess all the properties of the bulb.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....*Dose, ten to forty drops.

TINCTURE OF TURKEY CORN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF TURKEY CORN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, from one to two fluid ounces, three times per day.

TURMERIC.

Curcuma Longa.

Native of Eastern Asia. The root.

Turmeric, or Curcuma, is cultivated in China or Hindostan.

It is propagated by cuttings from the root, and used for culinary purposes. It is one of the principal ingredients in "Curry Powders."

PROPERTIES.—Mild aromatic, and stimulant; but seldom used, except to color pharmaceutical preparations, such as tinctures, bitters, and ointments.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF TURMERIC.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, six fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

UNICORN ROOT.

Aletris Farinosa.

Common names, AGUE ROOT, COLIC ROOT, CROW CORN, DROOPING STAR WORT, DEVIL'S BIT, STAR GRASS.

Native of the United States. The root.

Unicorn is found from Canada to Louisiana, growing in low and moist grounds, bearing greenish-white flowers, in June and July. The root of *Helonias Dioica* is often gathered and used as Unicorn Root; and there appears to be little difference between the medicinal effects of the two kinds.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, diuretic, and vermifuge. Used extensively in diseases of the uterine organs, and is supposed to exert a specific influence upon the uterus itself, imparting tone and vigor to the reproductive organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF UNICORN ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF UNICORN ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF UNICORN ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

UVA URSI.

Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.

Common names, MOUNTAIN CRANBERRY, BEARBERRY,
MOUNTAIN BOX.

Native of the northern parts of Europe and America. The leaves.

A creeping, shrubby evergreen, found growing in thick beds, upon dry, sandy ridges, flowering from June to September, and bearing dry, green berries, which ripen during the winter, and become red. The leaves contain tannic and gallic acids, resin, and extractive, also, a peculiar principle called Ursin.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent, tonic, and diuretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

Solid “Dose, five to fifteen grains.

Our preparation of this valuable medicine, has received great commendations in urinary complaints, and has been used with success in chronic diseases of the bladder.

TINCTURE OF UVA URSI.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to five tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF UVA URSI.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF UVA URSI.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, one pint.
Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF UVA URSI.

Fluid Extract Uva Ursi, one fluid ounce.
" " Buchu, " " "
" " Cubebs, " " "
" " Gravel Plant, one fluid ounce.
" " Lovage, one fluid ounce.
Diluted Alcohol, eight fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, eight fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls, repeated every four hours.
For strangury or gravel.

VALERIAN.

Valeriana Officinalis.

Native of Europe. The root.

Valerian is one of our oldest medicines. It grows wild in many parts of Europe, and is also cultivated for the market. Valerian of good quality is produced by the Shakers in this country. The medicinal property, depends principally, upon a volatile oil, combined with a peculiar acid, which passes over when the root is distilled with water. The oil is of a greenish color, has a strong penetrating odor, and a camphor-

aceous taste. The acid (Valerianic Acid) has a disagreeable smell, and combines with bases, forming salts. Valerianate of Zinc is the salt most used.

PROPERTIES. — Diffusible stimulant, sudorific, and antispasmodic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one tea-spoonful.

A popular officinal remedy, promoting sleep, relieving pain, and allaying nervous excitement. Prepared in vacuo, it retains the oil and acid upon which its virtues depend.

Solid Extract.....Dose, three to ten grains.

Pills of Valerianate of Zinc.....One grain each.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract Valerian, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Scull-cap, “ “ “

“ “ Henbane, two fluid drams.

Essence of Checkerberry, “ “ “

Simple Syrup, eight fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls. For nervous irritability.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract Valerian, two fluid ounces.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls, diluted. Antispasmodic and stimulant.

VERVAIN.*Verbena Hastata.*

Common names, WILD HYSSOP, SIMPLER'S JOY.

Native of the United States The root.

Found growing along roadsides, and in grassy fields, flowering from June to September. The root is woody, fibrous, and extremely bitter.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, expectorant, and sudorific.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF VERVAIN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Common names, AMERICAN HELLEBORE, SWAMP HELLEBORE, ITCH WEED, INDIAN POKE.

Native of the United States. The root.

Grows in meadows, swamps, and by the side of sluggish streams. It may be known by its peculiar, large, green, oval leaves, which are sometimes twelve inches in length, and six inches wide. The root is a rhizome, with numerous fibres attached. They should be gathered in the fall, carefully dried, and preserved in close vessels.

PROPERTIES.—In large doses, poisonous. In medicinal doses, it acts as an arterial sedative, diminishing the action of the heart and arteries, to a degree which is said to be unequalled by any other medicine. This makes it a valuable

agent in inflammatory diseases, as fevers, rheumatism, and pneumonia. It is also expectorant, diaphoretic and alterative in small doses, but should be used with caution. Veratrum Viride has acquired a reputation, as a remedy in some diseases of the skin, when used in the form of ointment or lotion.

ANTIDOTES.—Morphia or laudanum, in full doses, given in strong coffee.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. . . . Dose, two to four drops, in sweetened water, every three hours, increasing the dose, one or two drops each time, until nausea is produced, or the pulse reduced to sixty-five or seventy beats per minute.

TINCTURE OF VERATRUM.

Fluid Extract, eight fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, eight fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, five to ten drops.

WINE OF VERATRUM.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Native or Sherry Wine, eleven fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

Direction the same as for the fluid extract.

OINTMENT OF VERATRUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Lard, eight ounces.

Melt the lard, add the extract, and stir until cold. Used for cutaneous diseases.

WAHOO.

Euonymus Atropurpureus.

Common names, INDIAN ARROW WOOD, SPINDLE TREE,
BURNING BUSH.

Native of the United States. The bark of the root.

There are two species of this shrub,—the *Euonymus Atro-*

purpureus and *Euonymus Americanus*,—to which the name of Wahoo, is indiscriminately applied. They are both used in medicine, and their properties are alike. The former is smaller, with yellow and pink-colored flowers; while those of the latter are dark-purple.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, alterative, and laxative. Has been advantageously used in intermittents, constipation, and dyspepsia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF WAHOO.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF WAHOO.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF WAHOO.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

WATER ERYNGO.

Eryngium Aquaticum.

Common names, BUTTON SNAKEROOT, BUTTON SNAKEWEED,
RATTLESNAKE'S MASTER.

Native of the United States. The root.

Frequents swamps and moist lowlands. It is a perennial

herb, with a tuberous root, growing from two to five feet high, and blossoms in August.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic and diaphoretic. An aromatic tonic, said to exert special effect on the genital organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF WATER ERYNGO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF WATER ERYNGO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

Used externally and internally, it is said to cure the bites of noxious reptiles and insects.

WATER PEPPER.

Polygonum Punctatum.

Common name, SMART WEED.

Native of the United States. The plant.

This intensely acrid plant is found growing abundantly in ditches, among rubbish, and about water-courses. It can be easily distinguished from other species of the same genus by its acrid taste.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF WATER PEPPER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF WATER PEPPER.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

WHITE INDIAN HEMP.

Asclepias Incarnata.

Common names, SWAMP SILKWEED, WATER NERVE ROOT,
ROSE-COLORED SILKWEED, FLESH-COLORED ASCLEPIAS.

Native of the United States. The root.

Inhabits damp and moist situations. It bears, in July and August, red flowers; and the plant when cut or bruised, exudes a milky juice. It is unfortunate that different plants should be known by the name of Indian Hemp; and this herb must not be confounded with *Cannabis Indica* or *Apocynum Cannabinum*, which are also known as Indian Hemp.

PROPERTIES.—Dr. John King recommends it as anthelmintic. Dr. Tully has found it useful in catarrh, asthma, syphilis, and rheumatism. Said to be emetic and cathartic. Its medicinal properties are not fully developed.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to forty drops.
Solid Extract..... " two to five grains.

TINCTURE OF WHITE INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF WHITE INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, three to six tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF WHITE INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

WHITE WOOD.

Liriodendron Tulipifera.

Common names, TULIP TREE, WHITE POPLAR,
YELLOW POPLAR.

Native of the United States. The bark and roots.

This is one of the most magnificent trees in the American forests, attaining the height of eighty feet, and bearing large, tulip-shaped, yellowish flowers, in May and June. The bark has an aromatic and bitter taste.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant and tonic. Has been used with success in intermittent fevers, chronic rheumatism, and hysteria.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF WHITEWOOD.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

WILD INDIGO.

Baptisia Tinctoria.

Common names, RATTLE BUSH, HORSE-FLY WEED.

Native of the United States. The root.

This perennial plant is found growing abundantly in oak woods, and dry, barren uplands; bearing small, bluish-green leaves and yellow flowers, which appear in July and August, and like the whole plant, become black when dried.

PROPERTIES. — Purgative, emetic, astringent, and antiseptic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.Dose, three to ten drops.

TINCTURE OF WILD INDIGO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

GARGLE OF WILD INDIGO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Water, six fluid ounces.

Mix. Used for ulcers in the throat, or mercurial sore mouth.

POULTICE OF WILD INDIGO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, two fluid ounces.

Mix. Add of ground slippery elm, linseed or rye meal, sufficient to make a poultice of the right consistence. An antiseptic application for malignant ulcers.

WILD TURNIP.

See DRAGON ROOT.

WILD YAM.

Dioscorea Villosa.

Common name, COLIC ROOT.

Native of the United States and Canada. The root.

A slender vine, creeping over hedges and bushes, and flowering in June and July. It is rare in the Northern States, but common in the southern part of the country. The root is branched and woody, with many long, tough, elastic fibres.

PROPERTIES.—Antispasmodic. It has acquired a reputation as a remedy in bilious colic, and is said to give prompt relief in the most severe cases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, twenty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF WILD YAM.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, repeated as required.

WINTER'S BARK.

Drymis Winteri.

Sometimes called, WINTER'S CINNAMON.

Native of South America. The bark.

This aromatic and evergreen tree grows from a shrub, to a tree of forty or more feet in height. The bark is used for the same purpose as Canella Bark.

PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, aromatic, and tonic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

WITCH HAZEL.

Hamamelis Virginica.

Common names, WINTER BLOOM, SNAPPING HAZEL NUT,
SPOTTED ALDER.

Native of the United States. The leaves and bark.

Grows in damp woods, with several trunks from the same root, reaching a height of ten to twelve feet. It flowers late in autumn; and its fruit, which is somewhat like the hazel nut, is not ripened until the autumn of the next year, so that fruit and flowers appear together.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic, astringent, and sedative. Useful in checking hemorrhages and excessive mucous discharges.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF WITCH HAZEL.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four ounces three times per day, to check hemorrhages. Can be used in the form of an injection in dysentery.

WORMWOOD.

Artemisia Absinthium.

Native of Europe. The tops and leaves.

This herb is cultivated in the United States, growing spontaneously in many localities. It yields a dark-green oil, by distillation with water, which is stimulant and narcotic. The whole herb is intensely bitter, and contains a resinoid called "Absinthine."

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, anthelmintic, and narcotic. Steeped in wine or diluted alcohol, it is used to promote the appetite, and as a domestic external application for bruises, swellings, and sprains.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract... .Dose, five drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

WINE OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Sherry or Native Wine, four pints.

Mix. Dose, for an adult, one wine-glassful. Taken before meals to promote the appetite.

WORMWOOD CORDIAL.

Fluid Extract Wormwood, one fluid ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, one quart.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one wine-glassful.

LOTION OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract Wormwood, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, six fluid ounces.

Mix.

POULTICE OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix, and add of rye meal sufficient to make of proper consistence.

WORMSEED.

Chenopodium Anthelminticum.

Common name, JERUSALEM OAK.

Native of the United States. The seeds.

Grows in waste places, and about old buildings. The plant

has a strong, unpleasant odor, which is due to the essential oil, contained more abundantly in the seeds.

PROPERTIES. — Anthelmintic and antispasmodic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, twenty drops to one tea-spoonful.

Taken in sweetened water to expel worms.

XANTHIUM SPINOSUM.

Common name, THORNY CLOT-BURR.

Native of Europe. The plant.

This plant grows in waste places, and is naturalized in America, growing abundantly along our sea coast.

PROPERTIES. — Sudorific, sialagogue, and feebly diuretic. But its greatest use as stated by Dr. Grzymala, of Podolia, is as a specific in hydrophobia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

YARROW.

Achillea Millefolium.

Common name, MILFOIL.

Native of Europe and North America. The herb.

Found growing, from ten to twenty inches in height, in pastures and along roadsides, bearing white or pink flowers from May to October. The whole plant has a peculiar odor,

and a sharp, disagreeable taste. It contains a bitter principle, to which the name Achilleine has been given.

PROPERTIES.—Astringent and alterative. Has been much used as a domestic remedy in dysentery.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF YARROW.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces, repeated as required.

YELLOW DOCK.

Rumex Crispus.

Common names, NARROW DOCK, CURLED DOCK.

Native of Europe. Naturalized in this country. The root.

There are several species of Dock. The *Rumex Crispus* may be known by its long, lanceolate, undulated leaves, crisped at the edges, and its long, yellow, spindle-shaped root.

PROPERTIES.—A valuable alterative, possessing, in the concentrated form of fluid extract, more remedial power than has usually been ascribed to it. In the class of diseases to which Sarsaparilla is applicable, Yellow Dock will be found a valuable remedy.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

Solid “Dose, four to eight grains.

OINTMENT OF YELLOW DOCK.

Fluid Extract Yellow Dock, two fluid ounces.

Lard, three ounces.

Yellow Wax, one ounce.

Melt the lard and wax together, add the extract, and stir until cold
Used for diseases of the skin.

YELLOW JESSAMINE.

Gelsemium Sempervirens.

Common names, WILD JESSAMINE, WOODBINE.

Native of the Southern States. The root.

A climbing plant, extensively cultivated for its luxuriant foliage, beautiful flowers, and agreeable shade and perfume.

PROPERTIES. — Has acquired a great reputation as a febrifuge; being said to subdue the most formidable and complicated fevers, incident to our country and climate, as well as the more simple and mild. It is also said to possess control of the nervous system, removing nervous irritability more completely than any other known agent. It should never be used, except by direction of a physician.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF YELLOW JESSAMINE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful, repeated according to the nature of the disease. Used externally for rheumatism or neuralgic pains.

YELLOW PARILLA.

Menispermum Canadense.

Common names, MOONSEED, VINE-MAPLE.

Native of United States. The root.

This plant is distributed throughout the United States and Canada, growing in woods, and near streams. Its root has sometimes been mistaken for Sarsaparilla.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, laxative, and alterative. It is a very good addition to laxative bitters.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF YELLOW PARILLA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

YERBA SANTA.

Eriodictyon Glutinosum.

Native of United States. The leaves.

This plant grows in the eastern mountains of California. The leaves are rich with a peculiar gum resin, upon which its medicinal properties depend.

PROPERTIES. — Used for piles, pulmonary affections, loss of voice, and anæmia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to sixty drops.
(To be given in mucilage, simple syrup, or glycerine.)

SYRUP OF YERBA SANTA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

MUCILAGE OF YERBA SANTA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

ADDITIONS.

Attention is called to the following additional list of Fluid Extracts of medicinal plants which have recently come into notice as having marked therapeutical value.

We do not endorse their merits as therapeutic agents, but assure you that they are honestly and skilfully made, and from the very best selected material.

From the emphatic manner in which these new remedies, and new properties of old remedies, are recommended, we cannot doubt their actual value.

ABSCCESS ROOT.

Polemonium Reptens.

Common Names, BLUE BELL, SWEET ROOT, GREEK VALERIAN.

Native of the United States. The root.

Grows in shady, moist places throughout the Northern States. It is a handsome plant bearing blue flowers.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative, diaphoretic, astringent.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

ARECA NUT.

Semen Arecæ.

Common Name, BETEL NUT.

Native of the Malayan Archipelago. The fruit.

This tree was mentioned in a Chinese work, the Lan-fu-huang-tu, B.C. 140, and was included in the additions to the British Pharmacopœia of 1874. The nuts have long been held in high estimation as a masticatory, supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath, and improve digestion. It is now recommended for the expulsion of tape-worm.

PROPERTIES. — Used for tenia, after fasting, and the previous administration of a purgative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, four to six tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF ARECA NUT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four table-spoonfuls.

AVA, OR KAVA-KAVA.

Piper Methysticum.

Native of Pacific Islands. The Root.

Cultivated in Tahiti, Hawaii, and many other islands of the Pacific Ocean. A shrub about six feet high, with branches attaining a thickness of one to one and a half inches. Leaves four to eight inches long and nearly as wide. The root is large, fibrous, light, and spongy, and sometimes reaches the weight of twenty pounds. It loses more than half its weight in drying. It has long been used by the natives as a means of producing a drowsy intoxication, and as a cure for syphilitic diseases.

PROPERTIES.—Used in gonorrhœa, syphilis, gleet, bronchitis, erysipelatous eruptions, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF KAVA-KAVA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF KAVA-KAVA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF KAVA-KAVA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

BAEL FRUIT.

Fructus Bela.

Common name, BENGAL QUINCE.

Native of India. The Fruit.

A tree growing from thirty to forty feet in height, covered with sharp thorns. It bears acid berries which contain ten to fifteen seeds each. By the name of "Bilver" it is mentioned in the ancient Sanscrit poems.

PROPERTIES.—A remedy in dysentery and diarrhœa. Also used as a laxative in constipation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

BOLDO LEAVES.

Pueumas Boldo.

Native of the Andes. The Leaves.

Boldo is an Alpine evergreen shrub, frequenting the meadows of the Andes in Chili, where its yellowish, green fruit is eaten. Its bark is used in tanning and its wood in charcoal making. The leaves, which contain a large amount of volatile oil in especial cells, are the parts used in medicine.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and alterative, particularly in complaints arising from torpidity of the liver.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to ten drops.

TINCTURE

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces. Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

BRYONY.

Bryonia Alba.

Common name, WHITE BRYONY.

Native of Europe. The Root.

A perennial, climbing, herbaceous plant, growing in thickets

and hedges in different parts of Europe. It bears rough, heart-shaped, five-lobed leaves, small, yellow monœcious flowers arranged in racemes, and roundish, black berries about the size of a pea.

PROPERTIES. — An active, hydragogue cathartic, in large doses sometimes emetic, and disposed, if too largely administered, to occasion inflammation of the alimentary mucous membrane

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to sixty drops.

TINCTURE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint. *

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

BUCKBEAN.

Menyanthes Trifoliata.

Common Name, MARSH TREFOL.

Native of Europe and North America. The leaves.

Grows in boggy and marshy places, always moist, and occasionally overflowed with water. It prevails in the United States from the Northern boundary to Virginia. In this country the flowers appear in May, in England not till June or July.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and purgative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, twenty to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF BUCKBEAN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF BUCKBEAN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF BUCKBEAN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

BUTTON BUSH.

Cephalanthus Occidentalis.

Common names, POND DOGWOOD, GLOBE FLOWER.

Native of the United States. The bark.

Grows on the borders of streams and ponds, bearing white flowers from June to September. A handsome shrub, attaining a height of ten or twelve feet.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diuretic, aperient.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

CALIFORNIA BALSAM.

Gnaphalium.

Native of the western coast of America. The herb.

A whitish, herbaceous annual, growing abundantly in dry and rocky places, resembling our common Life Everlasting. The leaves have a slightly aromatic flavor.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent, anodyne, sudorific. Used in pulmonary complaints, also in bowel diseases and hemorrhages.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF CALIFORNIA BALSAM.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF CALIFORNIA BALSAM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

CARDAMOM.

Elettaria Cardamomum.

Common names, MALABAR CARDAMOM.

Native of Malabar. The seeds.

This plant is a native of the mountains of Malabar, where it springs up spontaneously in the forests after the removal of

the undergrowth. It begins to yield fruit at the end of the fourth year, and continues to bear for several years afterwards.

PROPERTIES. — A warm and grateful aromatic. Used chiefly as an ingredient in compound preparations.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract, Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces. Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful, diluted.

INFUSION OF CARDAMOM.

Fluid extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

See Cardamom Compound, page 42.

CASCARA SAGRADA.

Rhamnus Purshiana.

Common name, CALIFORNIA BUCKTHORN.

Native of California and Oregon. The bark.

A shrub attaining sometimes the height of twenty feet, grows in moist woods and meadows, bearing large, black berries in terminal clusters.

PROPERTIES. — Laxative. Used for habitual constipation, dyspepsia, affections of the bowels and general derangements of the biliary system. It is said to produce no after constipating or inflammatory effects.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract, Dose, fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF CASCARA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF CASCARA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF CASCARA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

CHESTNUT OAK.

Quercus Densiflora.

Common name, FLOWERED OAK.

Native of Upper California. The bark.

This tree is scarcely a true oak. It is similar to a species which grows in the Himalaya Mountains in India. It is distinguished from the Chestnut in that its leaves are ever-green and its fruit is an acorn.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent, tonic, and antifebrile.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF CHESTNUT OAK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CHESTNUT OAK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF CHESTNUT OAK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

CORN SMUT.

Ustilago Maidis.

This is a parasitical fungus which attacks the common maize or Indian corn in a manner somewhat resembling the disease which attacks rye and secures the well known product, Ergot.

PROPERTIES.—Recommended for uterine complaints, and used for the same purposes as Ergot.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.

INFUSION OF CORN SMUT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

COTO BARK.

Native of Bolivia. The bark.

This bark was received by Dr. Wittstein, of Germany, for analysis, and was supposed to be the bark of a species of Cinchona. By careful microscopic examination it was found not to be the case, but it probably belongs to the family. Prof. Von Gielt regards it as a specific against dysentery, diarrhœa, etc.

PROPERTIES.—A powerful astringent. Used in all the varied forms of bowel diseases when an astringent is desired, and as a gargle.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to twenty drops.

TINCTURE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

DITA BARK.

Alstonia Scholaris.

Common name, DEVIL'S TREE.

Native of the Phillipine Islands.

A handsome forest tree, growing to the height of fifty feet. Used as long ago as 1678 by Rheede, and 1741 by Rumphius. Its tonic properties were highly recommended by Dr. Gibson in 1853, and it is now officinal in the Pharmacopœia of India.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and antiperiodic. Used as a febrifuge in intermittents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF DITA BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF DITA BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF DITA BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

DITCH STONE CROP.

Penthorum Sedoides.

Native of United States. The plant.

An upright, weedy perennial, growing in wet places, blossoming from July to October.

PROPERTIES.—Used in croup, sore throat, catarrh, and inflammation of the throat and fauces.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF DITCH STONE CROP.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF DITCH STONE CROP.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one table-spoonful.

SYRUP OF DITCH STONE CROP.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

EVENING PRIMROSE.

Oenothera Biennis.

Common name, TREE PRIMROSE.

A biennial, indigenous plant, growing in fields and along fences from Canada to the Carolinas. It grows from two to five feet high, with a rough stem, bearing fine, yellow flowers, which make their appearance in July and August.

PROPERTIES.—Pulmonic and alterative. Used in lung and liver complaints.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF EVENING PRIMROSE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF EVENING PRIMROSE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF EVENING PRIMROSE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

FALSE GROMWELL.

Onosmodium Virginianum.

Common names, WILD JOB'S TEARS, GRAVEL-WEED.

Native of United States. The root and seeds.

A perennial herb with slender stems, about one or two feet in height. It bears yellowish-white flowers from June to September.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic and tonic. Used as a solvent for calculi.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF FALSE GROMWELL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF FALSE GROMWELL.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF FALSE GROMWELL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

FIGWORT.

Scrophularia Nodosa.

Common names, HEALALL, KNOTTY-ROOTED FIGWORT.

Native of Europe. The leaves.

Grows in shady and moist places, and flowers in July.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic and diaphoretic. Used in Scrofula.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF FIGWORT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF FIGWORT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to three table-spoonfuls.

FIVE-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

Gentiana Quinquiflora.

Common names, BITTER PLANTAIN, GALL WEED.

Native of United States. The plant.

Grows in woods and pastures in the Northern and Western States, bearing pale, blue flowers. The root is intensely

bitter, and is said to be superior in its actual effects to the officinal root, *Gentiana Lutea*.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic. Used for headache, liver affections, as jaundice, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF FIVE-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one table-spoonful.

SYRUP OF FIVE-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

GINGER LEAF.

Eremocarpus Setigerus.

Native of the Pacific States.

A low, heavy scented and densely haired annual, with very small flowers in the axils of the thick leaves. Very abundant in the dry valleys and desert plains of Colorado and Nevada.

PROPERTIES. — A warm stimulant and tonic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF GINGER LEAF.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces. Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF GINGER LEAF.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint,

Mix. Dose, one-half to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF GINGER LEAF.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.

This plant inhabits California and Mexico. It has been long used there in intermittent fevers, and more especially for the diseases resulting from the effects of the fever, such as disorganized or enlarged liver or spleen.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

GUACO.

Mikania Guaco.

Native of South America. The leaves.

This plant is described as having twining stems, with round, sulcate and hairy branches. The natives use the

juice as a preventive and cure for the bites of poisonous reptiles.

PROPERTIES.—Astringent. Used for cholera, dysentery, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF GUACO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF GUACO.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF GUACO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

HAIR-CAP MOSS.

Polytrichum Juniperum.

Common names, ROBIN'S RYE, BEAR'S BED, GROUND MOSS.

Native of the United States. The plant.

An evergreen plant, growing on poor, sandy places, generally on the margins of high, dry woods. The whole plant is officinal.

PROPERTIES.—Powerfully diuretic. Used in dropsy.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF HAIR-CAP MOSS.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF HAIR-CAP MOSS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

HICKORY BARK.

Carya Alba.

Common names, WALNUT, HICKORY NUT, SHAG-BARK.

Native of the United States. The bark.

This well known and beautiful tree needs little description. It furnishes most valuable wood and the Hickory nuts of the market.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic. Used in dyspepsia and intermittents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF HICKORY BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF HICKORY BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF HICKORY BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two table-spoonfuls.

HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY.

Berberis Aquifolium.

This shrub is a variety of the Barberry family, which grows in the region of the Rocky Mountains, attaining a height of two to six feet. In its blossoms, fruit, and the color of its wood it resembles the common Barberry, but the leaves, in shape and appearance, resemble the Holly.

PROPERTIES. — Used in fevers of all types, and in diarrhœa and dyspepsia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to sixty drops.

TINCTURE OF HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to two table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

HORSE CHESTNUT.

Æsculum Hippocastanum.

Native of Asia. The bark.

Naturalized in the United States. Has attracted much attention on the continent of Europe as a substitute for Cinchona.

PROPERTIES. — Bitter tonic, astringent, and antifebrile. Often used in intermittents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,.....Dose, thirty drops to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF HORSE CHESTNUT BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF HORSE CHESTNUT BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to three table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF HORSE CHESTNUT BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

KAMALA.

Glandule Rottlera.

Native of India. The fruit.

Kamala is the product of a small tree, *Rottlera Tinctoria*, attaining the height of twenty to thirty feet, growing in Abyssinia and Southern India. The fruit or capsule of this plant is covered with reddish glands which, when removed by rubbing or brushing, constitute the powder known by the Bengali name of Kamala. The tree is found growing in large quantities on the foot hills of the north-western provinces of India, and every Spring numbers of people, chiefly women and children, assemble to collect the powder for exportation. They gather the berries in large quantities and throw them into a great basket, rubbing them about and allowing the powder to fall through upon a cloth spread for the purpose. This powder forms the Kamala of commerce.

PROPERTIES. — Anthelmintic. Used for the expulsion of tape-worm.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to three tea-spoonfuls.

To be given in milk, mucilage, simple syrup, or any other convenient vehicle.

KIDNEY ROOT.

Baccharis Pilularis.

Native of the United States Pacific Coast. The bark and twigs.

A glutinous shrub, with numerous branches bearing small, clustered heads of inconspicuous flowers. Common in sandy soils near the coast, flowering in Autumn, and often with small globular excrescences on the branchlets.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant to the mucous secretions. Dr. Kellogg recommends it particularly for affections of the kidney and bladder.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

INFUSION OF KIDNEY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

MAIDEN HAIR.

Adiantum Pedatum.

Common name, AMERICAN MAIDEN HAIR.

Native of United States. The herb.

A beautiful fern, growing in woods, in deep, moist soil.

PROPERTIES — Tonic and expectorant.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,.....Dose, two to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF MAIDEN HAIR.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

MANGOSTEEN.

Garcinia Mangostana.

Native of the coast region of Western India, known as "The Concan," lying between Damar and Goa. The fruit.

An elegant tree with drooping branches and dark green leaves. It bears a smooth, round fruit, resembling an apple, containing an acid pulp and a few seeds. Has been used in medicine for many years. Mentioned by Garcia d'Orta as long ago as 1563.

PROPERTIES.—Astringent. Much esteemed for dysentery, diarrhœa, tenesmus, and sore throat.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract,.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF MANGOSTEEN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF MANGOSTEEN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF MANGOSTEEN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

PARAGUAY TEA.

Ilex Paraguaiensis.

Native of South America. The leaves.

A species of Holly, much used in South America as a beverage. It is a mild, excitant tonic. It grows wild in Paraguay, and is also extensively cultivated for the sake of its leaves. The leaves have a balsamic odor and slightly bitter taste, to which one soon gets accustomed.

PROPERTIES. — A nervous stimulant.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, three to six tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF PARAGUAY TEA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

POISON OAK.

Rhus Toxicodendron.

Common names, POISON IVY, POISON VINE.

Native of United States. The leaves.

A creeping shrub or vine, climbing over rocks, ascending trees, covering thickets, fence rows, etc. It bears small, greenish-white blossoms in June. To many persons contact with this vine causes poisoning of the skin, producing a disagreeable and painful inflammation, which is, however, rarely dangerous.

PROPERTIES. — In large doses, narcotic, irritant. In small doses, diuretic, diaphoretic, laxative, and stimulant to the nervous system. Recommended in chronic paralysis, rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to ten drops.

TINCTURE OF POISON OAK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, thirty to sixty drops.

QUININE FLOWER.

Sabbatia Elliottii.

Native of Florida. The herb.

According to Maisch, this plant belongs to the natural order of Gentianaceæ and to the sub-order Gentianeæ. It grows in the open barrens of South Carolina and Florida, bearing small, white flowers in August and September. It is intensely bitter, and a powerful tonic.

PROPERTIES.—Tonic and antifebrile. Given for intermittents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF QUININE FLOWERS.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SANDAL WOOD.

Santalum Album.

Native of the Pacific Islands.

This variety of Santalum has long been extensively used, especially in China, for its agreeable aromatic odor. The

East Indian physicians recommend it highly as a remedial agent, and it has somewhat recently been introduced into American practice.

PROPERTIES. — A specific in gonorrhœa.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

TINCTURE OF SANDAL WOOD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to two tea-spoonfuls.

TWIN LEAF.

Jeffersonia Diphylla.

Common names, GROUND SQUIRREL PEA, RHEUMATISM ROOT.

Native of Middle and Western States. The root.

A small, perennial, herbaceous plant, bearing a white flower upon a simple, naked stalk, which grows from eight to fourteen inches high. Flowers in April and May.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, antispasmodic, alterative, and diaphoretic. Used in chronic rheumatism, nervous affections, and also in syphilitic diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF TWIN LEAF.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF TWIN LEAF.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

VANILLA LEAF.

Liatris Odoratissima.

Common names, DEER TONGUE, CAROLINA VANILLA.

Native of United States. The leaf.

Grows in the Middle and Southern States. Is used largely for flavoring tobacco, and to preserve clothing from moths.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to three tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF VANILLA LEAF.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF VANILLA LEAF.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

WHITE HEMIZONIA.

Hemizonia Alba.

Native of American Pacific Coast. The herb.

An annual, glutinous and viscid, bearing small, white flowers. Heavy scented.

PROPERTIES. — Cholagogue, cathartic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

INFUSION OF WHITE HEMIZONIA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

WHITE WILLOW.

Salix Alba.

Native of Europe and naturalized in the United States. The bark.

A well known tree growing from thirty to eighty feet in height, flowering from March to June. The bark is intensely bitter, and has been used instead of Cinchona.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent, tonic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF WHITE WILLOW.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

INFUSION OF WHITE WILLOW.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce. Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four table-spoonfuls.

SYRUP OF WHITE WILLOW.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four tea-spoonfuls.

YERBA BUENA.*Micromeria Douglassii.*

This plant grows on the Pacific Coast of America. It possesses a strong aromatic and spicy odor, somewhat resembling pennyroyal. Dr. P. Garcia of San Luis, Obispo, speaks highly of its remedial effects.

PROPERTIES. — Anthelmintic, carminative, and antifebrile

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF YERBA BUENA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

These Pills are very carefully made from the best material, and are so protected as not to deteriorate in quality by age. Other kinds are prepared to order, and can be made with or without the coating of sugar, when ordered in bulk.

ACONITINE. One-sixtieth of a grain each.

A powerful sedative. Should be taken only by direction of a physician.

AGUE. Three grains each.

Chinoidine, 2 gr. Ext. Colo. Comp., 1-3 gr. Ol. Pip. Nig., 1-6 gr.

Ferri Sulph., 1-2 gr. Antiperiodic. Dose, two to four.

ALOETIC. One grain each.

ALOETIC. (*U. S. P.*) Four grains each.

Aloes, 2 gr. Soap, 2 gr. Tonic, cathartic, and purgative. Dose, one to three.

ALOES AND ASSAFŒTIDA. (*U. S. P.*) Four grains each.

Aloes, 4 gr. Assafœtida, 4 gr. Soap, 4 gr. Gentle cathartic and antispasmodic. Particularly adapted to cases of constipation, attended with flatulence and debility of the digestive organs. Dose, one to two at bedtime.

ALOES AND IRON. Three grains each.

Aloes, 1-2 gr. Ginger, 1 gr. Sulphate Iron, 1 gr. Ext. Conium, 1-2 gr. Chalybeate, tonic, and laxative. Useful in amenorrhea. Dose, two or three. To be taken in the morning or at bedtime.

ALOES AND MYRRH. Three and one-half grains each.

Aloes, 2 gr. Myrrh, 1 gr. Saffron, 1-2 gr. Cathartic and emmenagogue. Used in derangements of the female system, especially when accompanied by constipation. Dose, one to three.

ALOES AND NUX VOMICA. Two grains each.

Aloes, 1 1-2 gr. Extract Nux Vomica, 1-2 gr. A gentle tonic, purgative, exciting the peristaltic action of the bowels. Dose, one to two.

ALTERATIVE. One and one-fourth grains each.

Blue Mass, 1 gr. Pulv. Opii, 1-8 gr. Pulv. Ipecac, 1-8 gr. Mild, anti-bilious cathartic. Dose, one to two.

AMMONIUM BROMIDE. One grain each.

Sedative. Used in nervous prostration. Dose, one to two.

ANDERSON'S SCOT'S. Three grains each.

Aloes. Soap. Colocynth. Gamboge. Oil of Anise. Cathartic. Dose, one to three.

ANTHELMINTIC. Two grains each.

Santonin, 1 gr. Calomel, 1 gr. Used as a vermifuge. Dose, one to two.

ANTI-BILIOUS. Three grains each.

Ext. Colocynth Compound, 2 1-2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Cathartic, renovating the biliary system. Dose, one to three.

ANTI-CHILL.

Chinoidine, 1 gr. Ferri Ferro., 1 gr. Ol. Pip. Nig., 1 gr. Arsenic, 1-20 gr. Used in obstinate intermittent fevers. Dose, one to two.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

Strychnia, 1-40 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-10 gr. Pulv. Ipecac, 1-10 gr. Blue Mass, 2 gr. Ext. Colo. Comp., 2 gr. Used for impaired digestion. Dose, one to two.

APERIENT. Three grains each.

Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-3 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr. Ext. Colocynth Comp., 2 gr. A gentle tonic, and laxative. Dose, one to two.

APERIENT. (*Drysdale's.*)

Pulv. Rhei, 1 1-4 gr. Pulv. Aloes, 1 1-2 gr. Pulv. Ipecac, 5-12 gr. Pulv. Nux Vomica, 1-2 gr. Properties the same as above. This combination is preferred by some physicians. Dose, one to two.

ANTI-MALARIAL. (*McCaw.*)

Sulph. Quinine, 1 gr. Sulph. Iron, 1-4 gr. Ol. Res. Black Pepper, 1-16 gr. Arsenic, 1-80 gr. Gelsemin, 1-4 gr. Podophyllin, 1-8 gr. Used in intermittents, and as a preventative in malarial districts. Dose, one pill, repeated as required.

ANTI-PERIODIC.

Sulph. Cinchonia, 1 gr. Sulph. Iron, 1 gr. Ext. Quassia, 1-2 gr. Ext. Rhei, 1-4 gr. Pulv. Myrrh, 2-3 gr. Used in intermittents as above. Dose, one to two.

ARSENIOUS ACID.

Arsenious Acid, 1-20 gr. Do., 1-30 gr. Do., 1-40 gr. Do., 1-50 gr.
Do., 1-60 gr. Used in chronic cutaneous disorders. To be
used with caution, and only as prescribed by a physician.

ASSAFŒTIDA. Two grains each.

ASSAFŒTIDA. (*U. S. P.*) Four grains each.

Antispasmodic and stimulant. Dose, one to three.

ASSAFŒTIDA AND IRON. Three grains each.

Assafoetida, 2 gr. Sulphate Iron, 1 gr. Tonic and sedative. Dose,
one to three.

ASSAFŒTIDA, RHEI, AND IRON. Three grains each.

Assafoetida, 1 gr. Rhei, 1 gr. Iron by Hyd., 1 gr. Tonic, sedative,
and laxative. Dose, two to four.

ATROPIA. One-sixtieth of a grain each.

A nerve stimulant, supposed to act upon the sympathetic nerve.
Should be used with great caution, and only as prescribed by a
physician.

BALLOU. Three grains each.

Ext. Colo. Comp., 1 gr. Ext. Jalap, 1 gr. Calomel, 1 gr. Ipecac
Pulv., 1-8 gr. Alterative and cathartic. Dose, one to three.

BINIODIDE MERCURY. One-eighth of a grain each.

BINIODIDE MERCURY. One-sixteenth of a grain each.

Alterative. Used in scrofula and syphilitic diseases. Dose, one to
two.

BISMUTH AND EXTRACT IGNATIA.

Bismuth Sub. Carb., 4 gr. Ext. Ignatia Am., 1-4 gr. Sedative, tonic,
and antispasmodic. Dose one to two.

BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

Sub. Nitrate Bismuth, 5 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-2 gr. Tonic and
sedative. Dose, one to two.

BISMUTH. (*Subcarbonate.*) Three grains each.

Sedative. Dose, one to two.

BISMUTH. (*Subnitrate.*) Three grains each.

Sedative. Used for dyspepsia. Dose, one to three.

BLUE PILL. (*Pil. Hydrarg. U. S. P.*) Three grains each.

BLUE PILL. (*Pil. Hydrarg. U. S. P.*) Five grains each.

Alterative and cathartic. Dose, as an alterative, one of three grains, taken at morning and evening. As an antibilious cathartic, one to two five grain pills at night, taking a gentle cathartic in the morning.

CALOMEL.

Calomel, 1-2 gr. Do., 1 gr. Do., 2 gr. Do., 3 gr. Do., 5 gr.

Calomel contains alterative and antibilious purgative properties

It also acts as a sedative. In continued doses produces salivation.

CALOMEL AND OPIUM. Three grains each.

Calomel, 2 gr. Opium, 1 gr. Anodyne. Dose, one pill.

CALOMEL AND COLO. COMP. Three and a half grains each.

Calomel, 1 gr. Ext. Colo. Comp., 2 1-2 gr. An efficient cathartic.

Dose, one to two.

CALOMEL, NUX VOMICA, AND PODOPHYLLIN.

Two grains each. Calomel, 1 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. A strong antibilious cathartic. Dose, one to two.

CAMPHOR AND HENBANE.

Camphor, 1 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1 gr. A stimulant anodyne. Dose, one to two.

CAMPHOR, HENBANE, AND VALERIAN. Three

grains each. Camphor, 1 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1 1-2 gr. Pulv. Valerian, 1-2 gr. A stimulant anodyne, with soporific effects. Dose, one to two.

CAMPHOR AND OPIUM. Three grains each.

Camphor, 2 gr. Opium, 1 gr. Stimulant, anodyne. Dose, one to two.

CAMPHOR, OPIUM, AND TANNIN. Camphor, 1 gr.

Opium, 1-4 gr. Tannin, 2 gr. A strong stimulating astringent. Valuable in dysentery, and chronic diarrhœa. Dose, one to three

CAPSICUM. One grain each.**CAPSICUM.** One-half grain each.

Stimulant. Dose, one to four.

CARBONATE OF IRON. (*Vallet's. U. S. P.*) Three grains

each. A ferruginous tonic. Used in anæmia, chlorosis, and hysteria. Dose, two to three.

CATHARTIC, IMPROVED. (*Without Calomel.*) Three grains each. Ext. Colo. Comp., 1 gr. Ext. Jalap, 1-2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. Leptandrin, 1-2 gr. Gamboge, 1-2 gr. Antibilious and cathartic; preferred by many physicians. Dose, one to three.

CATHARTIC, COMPOUND. (*U. S. P.*) Three grains each. Antibilious and cathartic. Dose, one to three.

CATHARTIC, VEGETABLE. Three grains each.

Ext. Colocynth Comp., 1 1-3 gr. Ext. Jalap, 1 gr. Ext. Hyos, 1-2 gr. Ext. Gentian, 1 gr. Podophyllin, 1-10 gr. Leptandrin, 1-4 gr. Oil Peppermint. Tonic, antibilious, and cathartic, with alterative effects. Dose, one to three.

CAULOPHYLLIN. One-tenth grain each.

Alterative, used as a uterine tonic. Dose, one to three.

CHAPMAN'S DINNER PILLS. Three grains each.

Aloes, Rhubarb, and Mastich. Laxative. Used for indigestion. Dose, one to three.

CHINOIDINE. One grain each.

CHINOIDINE. Two grains each.

Antiperiodic, tonic. Used for same purposes as Quinia. Dose, one to four.

CHINOIDINE COMP.

Chinoidine, 2 gr. Sulph. Iron, 1 gr. Piperin, 1-2 gr. Same as above. Preferred by many physicians. Dose, one to three.

CIMICIFUGIN. One-tenth grain each.

Alterative, nervine, and uterine tonic. Dose, one to three.

CITRATE OF CAFFEIN. One grain each.

Gently stimulant. Used in gout and rheumatism, and in idiopathic headache. Dose, two to four.

CITRATE OF IRON AND QUINIA. Two grains each.

Tonic, used in anæmia. Dose, one to two.

CITRATE OF IRON AND STRYCHNIA. Two grains

each. Strychnia, 1-50 gr. Cit. Iron, 2 gr. Tonic, and slightly laxative. Dose, one to two.

CITRATE OF IRON, QUINIA, AND STRYCHNIA.

Two grains each. Cit. Iron and Quinia, 2 gr. Strychnia, 1-60 gr. Antiperiodic, tonic. Dose, one pill, repeated as required.

COCHIA. (*Pil. Aloes et Colocynth.*) Three grains each.

Cathartic. Dose, one to three.

COLOCYNTH, IPECAC, AND BLUE.

Ext. Colo. Comp., 2 gr. Blue Mass, 2 gr. Pulv. Ipecac, 1-6 gr. Cathartic, acting upon the biliary organs. Dose, one to three.

COLO. COMP. AND JALAP.

Ext. Colo. Comp., 1 1-3 gr. Ext. Jalap, 1 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Gentian, 1 gr. Podophyllin, 1-10 gr. Leptandrin, 1-4 gr.
Oil Peppermint, qs. A tonic, and antibilious cathartic. Dose,
one to three.

COMP. BLUE.

Blue Mass, 1 gr.. Pulv. Opium, 1-2 gr. Pulv. Ipecac, 1-4 gr. Al-
terative. Dose, one to two.

COMP. CALOMEL. (*Plummer's.*) Three grains each.

Calomel. Oxysulph Antimony. Guaiacum Resin. Tonic and
alterative. Used in gout and rheumatism. Dose, one to three

COMP. CAMPHOR. Three grains each.

Camphor, 1 gr. Opium, 1 gr. Kino, 1 gr. Capsicum, 1-6 gr.
Stimulating astringent. Used for diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and
dysentery. Dose, one pill repeated, as required.

COMP. DIGITALIS.

Pulv. Digitalis, 1 gr. Pulv. Squill, 1 gr. Nitrate Potass, 2 gr.
Sedative and diuretic. Dose, one to two.

COMP. EXT. COLOCYNTH. (*U. S. P.*) Three grains each.

Cathartic. Dose, one to three.

COMP. GALBANUM. (*U. S. P.*) *Equal parts.*

Galbanum. Myrrh. Assafœtida. Four grains each. Stimulant,
antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, one to two.

COMP. GAMBOGE. (*U. S. P.*) Three grains each.

Gamboge. Aloes. Ginger. Soap. Active cathartic. Dose, one to
three.

COMP. GENTIAN. (*U. S. P.*) Three grains each.

Ext. Gentian. Aloes. Rhubarb. Oil of Caraway. Mild tonic, and
cathartic. Dose, one to three.

COMP. MANDRAKE. Three grains each.

Ext. Colo. Comp., 1 gr. Ext. Mandrake, 1 gr. Ext. Gentian, 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Gamboge, 1-8 gr. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.
Stimulant, and cathartic. Dose, one to two.

COMP. PODOPHYLLIN. One grain each.

Podophyllin, 2 parts. Ext. Henbane, 3 parts. Ipecac, 1 part.

COMP. PODOPHYLLIN. Two grains each.

Alterative and cathartic. Dose, one to three.

COMP. QUININE. Two grains each.

Sulph. Quinia, 1 gr. Iron by Hydrogen, 1 gr. Arsenous Acid, 1-32
gr. Tonic, antiperiodic. Dose, one pill.

COMP. STRYCHNIA.

Strychnia, 1-20 gr. Arsenic, 1-20 gr. Quinia, 1 gr. Iron by Hydrogen, 2 gr. Tonic and antiperiodic. Dose, one to two.

COOK'S PILL. Three grains each.

Aloes, 1 gr. Rhubarb, 1 gr. Calomel, 1-2 gr. Soap, 1-2 gr. A gentle alterative cathartic. Dose one to three.

COPAIBA. (*Pil. Copaiba. U. S. P.*) Four grains each.

Slightly stimulant, with peculiar effect upon the mucous tissues, decreasing the secretions. Dose, two to four.

COPAIBA COMP.

Copaiba. Guaiac Resin. Cit. Iron. Oleo Resin Cubebs. Like the above, with more tonic and diuretic effects. Dose, two to four.

COPAIBA AND BUCHU. Four grains each.

Copaiba, 3 gr. Oleo Resin Buchu, 1 gr. Diuretic. Used in urinary diseases. Dose, two to four pills.

COPAIBA AND CUBEBS. Four grains each.

Copaiba, 3 gr. Oleo Resin Cubebs, 1 gr. Used in affections of the mucous tissues, as pulmonary complaints, gonorrhœa, &c. Dose, two to four.

COPAIBA, CUBEBS, AND IRON. Four grains each.

Copaiba. Cit. Iron. Oleo Resin Cubebs. Same as above. All the above preparations are used for allaying inflammation of the bronchial tubes or the urethra. They are used in bronchitis, gonorrhœa, gleet, &c.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. One-eighth grain each.

Do., 1-12 gr. Do., 1-16 gr. Do., 1-32 gr. A powerful alterative. Used in eruptions on the face, and in skin diseases generally, especially if arising from syphilitic diseases. Should be taken only by advice of a physician.

DIGITALIN. One-sixtieth of a grain each.

A powerful sedative, reducing the pulsations. Cumulative in its effects, and should be taken only by advice of a physician.

DINNER PILLS. (*Lady Webster's.*) Three grains each.

Aloes. Mastich. Rose Flowers. Stomachic cathartic. Used for indigestion. Dose, one to three.

DIURETIC.

Soap, 2 gr. Carb. Soda, 2 gr. Ol. Junip. Bac., 1 drop. Stimulating, diuretic, and antacid. Used in urinary affections. Dose, one to three.

DUPUYTREN.

Pulv. Guaiac, 3 gr. Corrosive Sub. 1-10 gr. Pulv. Opium, 1-8 gr.
Alterative. Dose, one pill.

ELATERIUM. One-tenth grain each.

A powerful hydragogue cathartic; also, diuretic. Used in dropsy.
Should be used with caution. Dose, one to two.

EMMENAGOGUE. Three and a half grains each.

Ferri Sulph., 1 1-2 gr. Aloes, 1-2 gr. Terebinth Alb., 1 1-2 gr.
Tonic, emmenagogue, and slightly diuretic. Dose, one to three.

EXT. ACONITE. One-fourth grain each.

Direct sedative to the nervous system. Antiphlogistic. Should be
used with extreme caution. Dose, one pill.

EXT. BELLADONNA. One-quarter grain each.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-2 gr. Do., 1 gr. Narcotic, anodyne, and
antispasmodic. Used in irritable conditions of the nervous
system. Should be administered with great caution.

EXT. CANNABIS INDICA. One grain each.

Narcotic, exhilarant, and anodyne. Dose, one to two.

EXT. CHIRETTA. Three grains each.

Alterative and tonic. Used in biliary derangements. Dose, one to
four.

EXT. CONIUM. One grain each.

Narcotic, sedative, antispasmodic, and anodyne. Dose, one to two.

EXT. DANDELION. Three grains each.

Alterative. Dose, one to four.

EXT. GENTIAN. Two grains each.

Tonic. Dose, one to four.

EXT. HENBANE. One grain each.

Anodyne and antispasmodic. Acts somewhat like opium, but with-
out constipating effects. Should be used with caution. Dose,
one pill.

EXT. IGNATIA. One-quarter grain each.

Tonic to the nerves of motion. Used in paralysis and indigestion.
Should be used with great caution. Dose, one to two.

EXT. NUX VOMICA. One-quarter grain each.

EXT. NUX VOMICA. One-half grain each.

Tonic, stimulant to the nervous system, and diaphoretic. To be used with great caution. Dose, one to two pills, according to the advice of a physician.

EXT. RHATANY. Three grains each.

Tonic and astringent. Used in bowel complaints. Dose, one to three.

EXT. VALERIAN. Two grains each.

Antispasmodic and sedative. Dose one to four.

GELSEMIN. One-eighth grain each.**GELSEMIN.** One-quarter grain each.

Nervous and arterial sedative. Should be used with caution. Dose, one to two.

GONORRHEA.

Pulv. Cubebs, 2 gr. Bals. Copaiva, 1 gr. Ferri Sulph, 1-2 gr. Venice Turpentine, 1 1-2 gr. Used for excessive secretions of the mucous membranes. Dose, one to three.

HELONIN. One-tenth grain each.

Tonic, diuretic, and vermifuge. Dose, one to three.

HEPATICA.

Blue Mass, 3 gr. Ext. Colo. Comp., 1 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1 gr. Antibilious cathartic. Dose, one to three.

HOOPER'S PILLS. (*Female.*) Two and a half grains each.

Aloes. Iron Sulph. Ext. Hellebore. Myrrh. Soap. Canella. Ginger. Tonic and emmenagogue. Dose, one to three.

HYDRASTIN. One-half grain each.

Tonic and alterative. Dose, one to two.

IPECAC AND OPIUM. (*U. S. P. Dover's Powders.*) Two grains each. Sudorific, sedative, and soporific. Dose, one to four.**IPECAC AND SQUILL.** Three grains each.

Dover's Powder, 3 parts. Squill, 1 part. Gum Ammoniac, 1 part. Pulmonic, expectorant, and sedative. Dose, one to two.

IODIDE OF MERCURY AND OPIUM.

Iod. Mercury, 1 gr. Pulv. Opium, 1-3 gr. A powerful alterative, and should be used with caution. Dose, one to two.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. Two grains each.

Alterative and diuretic. Used in chronic inflammations, rheumatism, and eruptions on the skin. Dose, one to three.

IODIDE OF SILVER. One-quarter grain each.

Tonic and antispasmodic. Used in epilepsy. Should be used only as prescribed by a physician. Dose, one pill, repeated as required.

IODINE. One-eighth grain each.

A powerful alterative, used in enlargement of the joints and glandular system. To be used with caution. Dose, one to two.

ODOFORM. One grain each.

Tonic and alterative. Used in skin diseases. Dose, one to two.

ODOFORM AND IRON.

Iron by Hydrogen, 1 gr. Iodoform, 1 gr. Tonic and alterative. Used for eruptive diseases accompanied by debility. Dose, one to two.

IRON BY HYDROGEN. (*Quevenne's Iron.*) One grain each.**IRON BY HYDROGEN.** Two grains each.

Preeminently tonic, improving the quality of the blood. Dose, one to three.

IRON, CARBONATE OF. (*Vallett's.*) Three grains each.

Tonic. Used in chlorosis and kindred diseases. Dose, one to three.

IRON, CITRATE OF. Two grains each.

Tonic. Dose, one to three.

IRON COMP. (*U. S. P.*) Three grains each.

Tonic and emmenagogue. Dose, two to four.

IRON, FERROCYANIDE. Three grains each.

Tonic, febrifuge, and alterative. Dose, one to two.

IRON, IODIDE OF. (*Blancard's Formula.*) One and a half

grains each. Tonic and alterative. Used in scrofulous diseases. Dose, one to two.

IRON, QUASSIA, AND NUX VOMICA.

Iron by Hydrogen, 1 1-2 gr. Ext. Quassia, 1 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-4 gr. Pulv. Soap, 1-2 gr. Tonic and alterative, with slightly laxative effects. Dose, one to two.

IRON, PYROPHOSPHATE OF. One grain each.

A mild chalybeate tonic. Dose, one to three.

IRON, SULPHATE OF. Four grains each.

Astringent and tonic. Useful in diabetes, amenorrhea, and similar complaints. Dose, one to two.

IRON, VALERIANATE OF. One grain each.

Tonic, sedative, and antispasmodic. Dose, one to three.

IRISIN. One grain each.**IRISIN.** One-half grain each.

Cathartic and alterative. Dose, one to three.

IRISIN COMP.

Irisin, 1-4 gr. Podophyllin, 1-10 gr. Strychnia, 1-40 gr. Hydragogue cathartic. Dose, one to three.

LAXATIVE.

Aloes Soc., 1 gr. Sulphur, 1-5 gr. Podophyllin, 1-5 gr. Guaiacum Resin, 1-2 gr. Syr. Buckthorn, qs. Dose, one to two.

LEPTANDRIN. One-fourth grain each.

Leptandrin, 1-2 gr. Do., 1 gr. Cholagogue and slightly laxative. Dose, one to two.

LEPTANDRIN COMP.

Leptandrin, 1 gr. Irisin, 1-4 gr. Podophyllin, 1-8 gr. Alterative, laxative, and diuretic. Dose, one to two.

LACTATE OF IRON. One grain each.

Tonic. Used in chlorosis, and to increase the appetite. Dose, one to three.

LUPULIN. Three grains each.

Tonic and anodyne. Dose, one to three.

MORPHIA, ACETATE. One-eighth grain each.

A powerful narcotic and anodyne. Should only be taken as prescribed by a physician. Dose, one pill repeated as required.

MORPHIA, SULPHATE OF. One-twentieth of a grain each.

Morphia, Sulphate of, 1-6 gr. Do., 1-8 gr. Do., 1-4 gr. Same as above.

MORPHIA, COMP. (*Equal parts.*) Three-fourths of a grain each. Morph. Sulph. Ant. et Pot. Tart. and Calomel.

Anodyne, soporific, and alterative. Dose, one pill.

NEURALGIC.

Ext. Belladonna, 1 gr. Sulph. Morphia, 1-8 gr. Strychnia, 1-10 gr. Nervine. Used in neuralgic affections. Dose, one pill.

NEURALGIC. (*Idiopath.*)

Ext. Henbane, 2-3 gr. Ext. Conium, 2-3 gr. Ext. Ignatia, Am., 1-2 gr. Ext. Opium, 1-2 gr. Ext. Aconite, 1-3 gr. Ext. Cannabis Ind., 1-4 gr. Ext. Stramon., 1-5 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 gr. Used for same purposes as the preceding. Dose, one pill.

NEURALGIC. (*Dr Gross.*)

Quinine Sulph., 2 gr. Morphia, 1-20 gr. Strychnia, 1-30 gr. Arsenious Acid, 1-20 gr. Ext. Aconite, 1-2 gr. A powerful anodyne. Used in sick headache and nervous pains. Dose, one to two.

NEURALGIC. (*Dr. Gross.*) *Without Morphia.*

Quinine Sulph., 2 gr. Strychnia, 1-30 gr. Arsenious Acid, 1-20 gr. Ext. Aconite, 1-2 gr. For same purposes as above. Dose, one to two.

NITRATE SILVER. One-quarter grain each.

Tonic and antispasmodic. Used in epilepsy, chorea, &c. Should be used with great caution. Dose, one pill.

OPIUM. One-half grain each.

OPIUM. One grain each.

Anodyne and astringent. Dose, one to two.

OPIUM AND ACETATE OF LEAD. Two grains each.

Opium, 1-2 gr. Acet. Lead, 1 1-2 gr. Anodyne and astringent. Used in hemorrhage. Dose, one to two.

OXALATE OF CERIUM. One grain each.

Nervine tonic. Used in cases of obstinate vomiting. Dose, one pill.

OX GALL. Three grains each.

Ox Gall, 2 gr. Jam. Ginger, 1 gr. Antibilious laxative. Dose, one to three.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASS. One-eighth grain each.

Used in diptheria, scarlatina, and other contagious diseases. Dose, one pill.

PHOSPHORUS. One-fiftieth of a grain each.

PHOSPHORUS. One one-hundredth of a grain each.

Nervine stimulant. Used in prostration of the vital powers. Should be used with caution. Dose, one to two, as prescribed by the physician.

PHOSPHORUS COMP.

Phosphorus, 1-60 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-4 gr. Like the above. Should be used with caution. Dose, one pill.

PHOSPHORUS COMP. AND IRON.

Like the above, but with more tonic effect. The above pills of phosphorus are considered to act particularly upon the kidneys and genital organs.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON. Two grains each.

Possesses the general tonic and strengthening effects of the ferruginous preparations, used in emmenagogue and dyspepsia. Dose, one to three.

PODOPHYLLIN. One grain each.

Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. Do., 1-4 gr. Do., 1-10 gr.

In large doses, a drastic cathartic. In small doses, alterative and laxative. Used with great success as a substitute for the mercurial preparations. Dose, one to three.

PODOPHYLLIN AND BELLADONNA.

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr. Ol. Res. Cayenne, 1-4 gr. Sugar of Milk, 1 gr. Mild laxative, with slightly stimulating effects. Dose, one to three.

PODOPHYLLIN AND BLUE. Three grains each.

Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. Blue Mass, 2 1-2 gr. Gentle antibilious cathartic. Dose, one to three.

PODOPHYLLIN AND HENBANE.

Podophyllin, 1 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1 gr. A mild cathartic. Dose, one to two.

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN. One and one-half

grains each. Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. Leptandrin, 1 gr. Gentle antibilious cathartic. Dose, one to two.

PODOPHYLLIN AND NUX VOMICA. One grain each.

Popophyllin, 1-2 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-16 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr. Tonic and cathartic. Dose, one to two.

POTASS, BROMIDE. One grain each. .**POTASS, BROMIDE.** Five grains each.

Sedative. Used in excited states of the nervous system. Dose, from one to five grains, repeated as required.

PROTODIDE OF MERCURY. One-quarter grain each.**PROTODIDE OF MERCURY.** One-half grain each.

Alterative. Given in scrofula, and scrofulous syphilis. Dose, one to three. Should be used with caution.

QUINIA, SULPHATE OF. One-quarter grain each.

Quinia, Sulphate of, 1-2 gr. Do., 1 gr. Do., 2 gr. Do., 3 gr.

Tonic and antiperiodic. Too well known to need description. As a tonic, given in smaller doses. As a remedy for intermittent fevers, it is used in larger doses. The quantity given must be regulated according to the effect desired.

QUINIA AND IRON. Two grains each.

Quinia Sulph., 1 gr. Quevenne's Iron, 1 gr. Tonic and antiperiodic. Dose, one to two.

QUINIA AND ALOES. One grain each.

Quinia Sulph., 3-4 gr. Aloes, 1-4 gr. As above, with slightly laxative effects. Dose, one to two.

QUINIA AND BLUE.

Quinia Sulph., 1 gr. Blue Mass, 2 gr. Oleo Resin Piper Nig., 1-4 gr. Tonic, antiperiodic, and alterative. Dose, one to two.

QUINIA AND CARBONATE OF IRON.

Quinia Sulph., 1 gr. Carb. Iron, 2 gr. Tonic and antiperiodic. Dose, one to two.

QUINIA AND EXTRACT BELLADONNA.

Sulph. Quinia, 1 gr. Ext. Bella., 1-2 gr. Tonic, antiperiodic, and soothing to the nervous system. Dose, one to two.

QUINIA AND FERROCYANIDE OF IRON.

Sulph. Quinia, 1 gr. Ferrocyan. Iron, 1 gr. Ol. Res. Cayenne, 1-20 gr. Gelsemin, 1-20 gr. Podophyllin, 1-20 gr. Strychnia, 1-60 gr. Tonic, antiperiodic, sedative, and laxative. Dose, one to two.

QUINIA, IODOFORM, AND IRON.

Iodoform, 1 gr. Carb. Iron, 2 gr. Sulph. Quinia, 1 gr. Anodyne, alterative, and tonic. Dose, one to two.

QUINIA, IRON, AND STRYCHNIA. Three grains each.

Carb. of Iron, 2 gr. Sulph. Quinia, 1 gr. Strychnia, 1-60 gr. Tonic and alterative, without constipating effects. Dose, one to two.

RHEUMATIC.

Ext. Colo. Comp., 1 1-2 gr. Ext. Colch. Acet., 1 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-3 gr. Calomel, 1-3 gr. Laxative; used in rheumatism. Dose, one to three.

RHUBARB. (*U. S. P.*) Four grains each.

Rhubarb, 3 gr. Soap, 1 gr. Gently cathartic, without following constipating effects. Dose, one to four.

RHUBARB, COMP. (*U. S. P.*) Four grains each.

Rhubarb. Aloes. Myrrh. Oil of Peppermint. Warm tonic and laxative. Dose, two to four.

RHUBARB AND MAGNESIA. (*Equal parts.*) Two grains each. An antacid laxative. Dose, one to four.**SALICYLIC ACID.** Three grains each.

Sedative. Dose, one to four.

SANGUINARIN. One-half grain each.**SANGUINARIN.** One grain each.

Tonic, hepatic, and alterative. Dose, one to two.

SANTONIN. One-half grain each.

Anthelmintic. Dose, one to two.

SQUILL, COMP. (*U. S. P.*) Four grains each.

Squill, 1-2 gr. Ginger, 1 gr. Gum Ammoniac, 1 gr. Soap, 1 1-2 gr. Pulmonic and expectorant. Dose, one to two.

STRYCHNIA. One-sixtieth of a grain each.

Strychnia, 1-40 gr. Do., 1-32 gr. Do., 1-20 gr. Do., 1-16 gr. Do., 1-12 gr. Tonic, in small doses. In larger doses, a nerve stimulant. Should be used with caution, and only as prescribed by a physician.

SULPHATE CINCHONIA. One and one-half grains each.**SULPHATE CINCHONIA.** Three grains each.

Tonic and antiperiodic. Used for same purposes as Sulph. Quinia. Dose, one to two.

SULPHATE CINCHONIDIA. One grain each.

Sulphate Cinchonidia, 2 gr. Do., 3 gr. Used for same purposes as Quinia. Dose, one to three.

SULPHATE OF VERATRIA. One-twelfth of a grain.

Diminishes nervous irritation, should be used with caution. Dose, one pill.

SYPHILITIC.

Iod. of Potass, 2 1-2 gr. Corrosive Sub., 1-40 gr. A powerful alterative, used in facial humors and secondary syphilis. Should be administered with caution. Dose, one to two.

TANNIN. One grain each.

Astringent. Dose, one to three.

TARTAR EMETIC. One twentieth of a grain each.

Tartar Emetic, 1-10 gr. Do., 1-4 gr. Emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. Should be used with caution. Dose, one to two.

TRILLIIN. One-tenth of a grain each.

Astringent, tonic, and antiseptic. Dose, one to three.

TRIPLEX PILLS.

Aloes, 2 gr. Blue Mass, 1 gr. Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Antibilious and cathartic. Dose, one to three.

VALERIANATE AMMONIA. One grain each.

Used in nervous headaches, chorea, and general nervous troubles. Dose, one to three.

VALERIANATE MORPHIA. One-eighth grain each.

Sedative. Dose, one pill, repeated as required.

VALERIANATE QUINIA. Two grains each.**VALERIANATE QUINIA.** One-half grain each.

Tonic, febrifuge, and sedative. Dose, one to two.

VALERIANATE ZINC. One grain each.

Antispasmodic. Used in chorea, epilepsy, &c. Dose, one to two.

IN the preceding pages we have given a detailed account of our preparations.

We have no hesitation in saying that the ready demand and extensive sale which they have obtained is caused by their SUPERIOR QUALITY.

We spare, and have spared no pains in attaining the highest standard of PURITY and RELIABILITY. All who use them testify that our thirty years' of experience in this branch of vegetable chemistry has led to most satisfactory results.

Our Extracts are made from the VERY BEST of raw material. Our facilities for purchasing at FIRST HANDS, and selecting the VERY FINEST quality of imported or indigenous barks, herbs, and roots, are unsurpassed.

We pay personal attention to the manipulation of each article, and particularly avoid any excess of heat which CAN, IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE, injure the desired product.

The same care governs the manipulations of our SUGAR COATED PILLS, and we warrant all our preparations to be of FULL STRENGTH and MEDICINAL VIRTUE. The list of prices is made as low as truly superior articles can be afforded, and we request all who may have occasion to dispense or use these remedies, to give ours a trial, and thus gain a personal knowledge concerning them.

TABLES AND MISCELLANEOUS FORMULAS.

TABLES.

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE.

IN GENERAL USE IN THE U. S.

Sixty minims (℥) or drops (gtt.) make one fluid drachm (f ℥i).

Eight fluid drachms make one fluid ounce (f ℥i).

Sixteen fluid ounces make one pint (o i).

Eight pints make one gallon (c i).

In practice, the letter "f" is generally omitted from the sign.

Also the letters "ch," in the word drachm," are often omitted.

APPROXIMATE MEASURES.

The following rule, although not exact, is considered safe for general domestic practice:—

Sixty drops equal one tea-spoonful, or one fluid drachm.

One tea-spoonful equals one fluid drachm, or sixty drops.

Four tea-spoonfuls equal one table-spoonful, or half a fluid ounce.

Half a fluid ounce equals one table-spoonful, or four tea-spoonfuls.

Two table-spoonfuls equal one fluid ounce, or eight tea-spoonfuls.

One fluid ounce equals two table-spoonfuls.

A tea-cupful equals four fluid ounces.

A wine-glassful equals one-half gill, or two fluid ounces.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

Twenty grains (gr xx.) make one scruple (℥i).

Three scruples make one drachm (℥i).

Eight drachms make one ounce (℥i).

Twelve ounces make one pound (lb i).

The Troy pound contains 5760 grains. The avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains. To make the avoirdupois ounce equal the Troy, add 42 1-2 grains. To reduce the avoirdupois pound to Troy, deduct 1240 grains.

TABLE OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

R	Recipe.	Take.	Collyr.	Collyrium.	An eye-water.
āā	Ana.	Of each.	Cong.	Congius vel congii.	A gallon or gal- lons.
lb	Libra vel libræ.	A pound or pounds.	Decoct.	Decoctum.	A decoction.
℥	Uncia vel uncia.	An ounce or ounces.	Ft.	Fiat.	Make.
℥	Drachma vel Drachmæ.	A drachm or drachms.	Garg.	Gargarysma.	A gargle.
℥	Scrupulus vel scrupuli.	A scruple or scruples.	Gr.	Granum vel grana.	A grain or grains.
℥	Octarius vel oc- tarii.	A pint or pints.	Gtt.	Gutta vel guttæ.	A drop or drops.
			Haust.	Haustus.	A draught.
O	Octarius vel oc- tarii.	A pint or pints.	Infus.	Infusum.	An infusion.
			M.	Misce.	Mix.
f℥	Fluiduncia vel fluiduncia.	A fluid ounce or fluid ounces.	Mass.	Massa.	A mass.
f℥	Fluidrachma vel fluidrachmæ.	A fluidrachm or fluidrachms.	Mist.	Mistura.	A mixture.
f℥	Fluidrachma vel fluidrachmæ.	A fluidrachm or fluidrachms.	Pil.	Pilula vel pilulæ.	A pill or pills.
℥	Minimum vel minima.	A minim or minims.	Pulv.	Pulvis vel pul- veres.	A powder or powders.
Chart.	Chartula vel chartulæ.	A small paper or papers.	Q. S.	Quantum suffi- cit.	A sufficient quantity.
Coch.	Cochlear vel cochlearia.	A spoonful or spoonfuls.	S.	Signa.	Write.
			Ss.	Semis.	A half.

GAUBIUS' TABLE

OR PROPORTIONAL DOSES ACCORDING TO AGE.

For an adult suppose the dose to be 1 or 1 dram.

Under 1 year will require 1-12 or 5 grains.

" 2 years " " 1-8 " 8 "

" 3 " " " 1-6 " 10 "

" 4 " " " 1-4 " 15 "

" 7 " " " 1-3 " 1 scruple.

" 14 " " " 1-2 " 1-2 dram.

" 20 " " " 2-3 " 2 scruples.

From 21 to 60 the full dose, or 1 or 1 dram.

Above this age, an inverse gradation must be observed.

TABLES OF APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS.

(From U. S. P.)

Metrical Weights.	Approximate equivalents in grains.	Metrical Weights.	Approximate equivalents in grains.
Centigrammes.		Decigrammes.	
1 . . . = . . .	1-6	1 . . . = . . .	1 1-2
2 . . . = . . .	1-3	2 . . . = . . .	3
3 . . . = . . .	6-13	3 . . . = . . .	4 1-2
4 . . . = . . .	7-11	4 . . . = . . .	6
5 . . . = . . .	3-4	5 . . . = . . .	7 1-2
6 . . . = . . .	9-10	6 . . . = . . .	9
7 . . . = . . .	1	7 . . . = . . .	11
8 . . . = . . .	1 1-4	8 . . . = . . .	12 1-2
9 . . . = . . .	1 1-3	9 . . . = . . .	14

Metrical Weights.	Approximate equivalents in Troy Weight.	Metrical Weights.	Approximate equivalents in Troy Weight.
Grammes.		Hectogrammes.	
1 . . . = . . .	gr. xv.	1 . . . = . . .	℥iii. ⅔v.
2 . . . = . . .	℥ss.	2 . . . = . . .	℥vj. ⅔ij.
3 . . . = . . .	⅔ij.	3 . . . = . . .	℥ix. ⅔v.
4 . . . = . . .	℥i.	4 . . . = . . .	℔i. ⅔vij.
5 . . . = . . .	⅔iv.	5 . . . = . . .	℔i. ⅔iv.
6 . . . = . . .	℥iss.	6 . . . = . . .	℔i. ⅔vij.
7 . . . = . . .	⅔vss.	7 . . . = . . .	℔i. ⅔x. ⅔iv.
8 . . . = . . .	℥ij.	8 . . . = . . .	℔ij. ⅔i. ⅔v.
9 . . . = . . .	⅔vij.	9 . . . = . . .	℔ij. ⅔v.

Decagrammes.	Kilogramme.
1 . . . = . . .	1 . . . = . . .
2 . . . = . . .	1 . . . = . . .
3 . . . = . . .	1 . . . = . . .
4 . . . = . . .	1 . . . = . . .
5 . . . = . . .	1 . . . = . . .
6 . . . = . . .	1 . . . = . . .
7 . . . = . . .	1 . . . = . . .
8 . . . = . . .	1 . . . = . . .
9 . . . = . . .	1 . . . = . . .

Myriogramme.
1 . . . = . . .

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRICAL OR DECIMAL WEIGHTS.

Names.	Equiv. in Grammes.	Equiv. in Troy Grains.	Equiv. in Avoir. w'ght.		Equiv. in Apoth. weight.			
			lb.	oz. gr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
Milligramme, . .	.001	.0154	..	..	..	..	..	..
Centigramme, . .	.01	.1543	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decigramme, . .	.1	1.5434	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
Gramme, . . .	1.	15.4340	..	.	..	..	..	15.4
Decagramme, . .	10.	154.3402	..	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ 45.	..	..	2	34.
Hectogramme, . .	100.	1,543.4023	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12.15	..	3	1	43.
Kilogramme or Kilo	1000.	15,434.0234	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 12.17	2	8	1	14.
Myriagramme, . .	10,000.	154,340.2344	22	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ 12.	26	9	4	20.

*** The "standard unit" in the above table, is the *gramme*.

METRICAL OR DECIMAL MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Names.	Equiv. in Metres.	Equivalents in				
		English Inches at 32° Fahr.	English Long Measure at 62° Fahr.			
			Miles.	Fur.	Yds.	Feet. Inches.
Millimetre, . .	.001	.03937	..	..	..	..
Centimetre, . .	.01	.39371	..	..	..	..
Decimetre, . .	.1	3.93708	..	..	..	..
Metre,	1.	39.37079	..	..	1	0 3.37
Decametre, . .	10.	393.7079	..	..	10	2 9.7
Hectometre, . .	100.	3,937.079	..	..	109	1 1.08
Kilometre, . .	1,000.	39,370.793	..	4	213	1 10.3
Myriametre, . .	10,000.	393,707.93	6	1	156	0 9.17

*** The "standard unit" of the above table is the *metre*.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING FRENCH DECIMAL MEASURES AND WEIGHTS INTO ENGLISH MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
METRE: —									
English yards . . .	1.09363	2.18727	3.28090	4.37453	5.46816	6.56180	7.65543	8.74906	9.84270
feet . . .	3.28090	6.56180	9.84270	13.12360	16.40450	19.68539	22.96629	26.24719	29.52809
" inches . . .	39.37086	78.74158	118.11236	157.48315	196.85394	236.22473	275.59552	314.96630	354.33709
DECIMETRE: —									
Feet . . .	0.32809	0.65618	0.98427	1.31236	1.64045	1.96854	2.29663	2.62472	2.95281
Inches . . .	3.93708	7.87416	11.81124	15.74832	19.68539	23.62247	27.55955	31.49663	35.43371
CENTIMETRE: —									
Inches . . .	0.39371	0.78742	1.18112	1.57483	1.96854	2.36225	2.75596	3.14966	3.54337
MILLIMETRE: —									
Inches . . .	0.03937	0.07874	0.11811	0.15748	0.19685	0.23623	0.27560	0.31497	0.35434
LITRE: —									
English imperial gallons, .	0.22017	0.44033	0.66050	0.88066	1.10083	1.32100	1.54116	1.76133	1.98149
" pints . . .	1.76133	2.52266	5.28399	7.04531	8.80664	10.56797	12.32930	14.09062	15.85195
KILOGRAMME: —									
Grains . . .	15432.3488	30864.6976	46297.0464	61729.3752	77161.7440	92594.0928	108026.4416	123458.7994	138891.1392
GRAMME: —									
Grains . . .	15.4323488	30.8646976	46.2970464	61.7293752	77.1617440	92.5940928	108.0264416	123.4587994	138.8911392

The table on page 228 is used in the same way as the tables given in works on Analytical Chemistry. The figures in the first horizontal line represent the number of any denomination of French measures or weights (expressed in capitals in the first vertical column), the equivalents for which in English measures or weights are required. The figures opposite the several denominations of English measures or weights, are the equivalents for the French measures or weights, and each vertical column gives the several values of the number of French measures or weights indicated by the figure at the top of the column. Thus, 1 metre = 1.09363 English yards, or 3.28090 feet, or 39.37080 inches. 2 decimetres = 0.65618 feet. 4 litres = 7.04531 pints. 5 kilogrammes = 77161.7440 grains. 1 gramme = 15.4323488 grains, &c.

The nine columns of numbers, therefore, give the values, respectively, of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, of each of the denominations of French measures or weights specified. If it be required to get the values of 10, 20, 30, 40, &c., instead of 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., of any denomination of French measure or weight, it is only necessary, in the line of figures in which the values are expressed, to remove the decimal point over one figure towards the right hand. Thus the value of 10 metres is 10.9363 yards, and the value of 20 decimetres is 6.5618 feet. In this way the units may be converted into tens, hundreds, &c., by shifting the decimal point towards the right. In like manner the whole numbers may be converted into decimals, and their values ascertained by shifting the decimal point towards the left hand. An illustration will render the mode of using the table evident. Let it be required to give the value of 461.32 grammes in English grains.

The table shows that 4 grammes are = 61.7293752 grains. Now, by moving the decimal point over two figures towards the right hand, we get the value of 400 grammes, and by shifting the decimal point over one figure, in the numbers representing the value of 6 grammes, we get the value of 60 grammes.

We thus get the result as follows:—

400.	grammes	=	6172.93752	grains.
60.	"	=	925.94090	"
1.	"	=	15.43234	"
.3	"	=	4.62970	"
.02	"	=	.30864	"
<hr/>				
461.32	"	=	7119.24910	"

FRENCH MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	English cubic inches.	English Apothecaries' Measure.				
		galls.	pts.	ozs.	drs.	m.
Millitre, . .	.0610					16.9
Centilitre, . .	.6103				2	50
Decilitre, . .	6.1027			3	4	13
Litre, . .	61.027		1	15	2	11
Decalitre, . .	610.27	2	1	12	5	51
Hectolitre, . .	6102.7	22	0	7	3	8
Kilolitre, . .	61027.	220	3	13	7	30
Myrialitre, . .	610270.	2204	4	10	3	

DILUTED ALCOHOL,

As used in this catalogue, signifies 50 per cent. or proof-spirit.

To reduce commercial or 85 per cent. alcohol to proof or 50 per cent. —

RULE. — To ten parts of alcohol add seven parts of water. Let it stand in a covered vessel, in a cool place, for half an hour or more before using.

To reduce alcohol of any per cent. to any required per cent. —

RULE. — Multiply the per cent. of the spirit to be reduced, by the quantity; that is, the number of gallons, quarts, or pints. Divide the product by the required per cent. The quotient will be the number of gallons, quarts, or pints, that the spirit will make; and water must be added to make that amount.

EXAMPLE. — I have fourteen gallons of 65 per cent. spirit: how much water must I add to bring it down to proof, or 50 per cent.?

Per cent. of spirit,	65
Number of gallons,	14
	<u>260</u>
	65
	<u>50) 910</u>
Required per cent.,	18 1-5 gallons.
Will make,	14 “
Original amount,	<u>4 1-5 “</u>
Water to be added,	

ANSWER. — To fourteen gallons of 65 per cent. spirit, I add four and one-fifth gallons of water, and procure eighteen and one-fifth gallons of 50 per cent. spirit.

To reduce spirit, so as to procure a required amount of a required per cent. :—

RULE.— Multiply the proposed quantity by the proposed per cent. and divide by the per cent. of the alcohol to be reduced. The quotient is the amount of alcohol to be taken, and water must be added to make up the proposed quantity.

EXAMPLE.— I wish to make twelve pints of 40 per cent. spirit from alcohol of 90 per cent. : how much alcohol and how much water shall I use ?

Proposed number of pints,	12
Proposed per cent.,	40
Per cent. of alcohol,	90) 480
	<hr/>
	5 1-3 pints of alcohol.
	6 2-3 pints of water.
	<hr/>
	12 pts. 40 per ct. spirit.

ANSWER.— Five and one-third pints of alcohol of 90 per cent. and six and two-thirds pints of water mixed, make twelve pints of 40 per cent. spirit.

DROWNING, SUFFOCATION, POISONING, &c.

TREATMENT OF THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

Water extinguishes life as it does fire, simply by *keeping off the air* ; therefore, restoring air to the lungs by inflation, is most to be depended on, and should be commenced the moment the body is out of the water, and continued perseveringly as long as it *retains any warmth, and while the limbs are flexible*. Let the water drain from the mouth, remove mucus, then press back the larynx, close both nostrils, and blow forcibly your own breath into the lungs, through the corner of a handkerchief, which you have laid over the mouth. As soon as you can procure bellows, close the mouth and one nostril, and blow through the other, still pressing back the windpipe.

Having distended the lungs fully, press on the chest so as to empty the lungs : do this alternately, imitating natural respiration. Remove the neckcloth, *cut off* the wet clothes, rub the body dry, apply *dry* heat in every possible way, as soon as you can get the body into a house, carrying it on a hurdle or plank, with the head raised. If the glottis be spas-

modically closed, you must use the tracheal tube to inflate with; and if oxygen gas could be obtained it would be more efficient. Stimulants may be got into the stomach by means of the flexible tube, till the person can swallow; and clysters of mustard with salt or brandy and water may be thrown up. Bleeding *cautiously* may relieve the congestion on the right side of the heart. Electricity may be tried, passing *gentle* shocks through the heart, the body being insulated by placing it on a shutter, supported by quart bottles perfectly *dry* on the outside. Tracheotomy may be performed if other means fail in distending the lungs.

TREATMENT OF PERSONS SUFFOCATED

BY CARBONIC ACID GAS; HYDROGEN OR NITROGEN GAS; EXHALATIONS FROM DEPOSITORIES OF SOIL, ETC.

If the body retains its heat, expose it to the air, and dash cold water over the head, neck, and breast. The lungs should be inflated, the nostrils stimulated, and if the veins of the neck appear full, some blood may be removed from them. If the temperature of the body be below the natural standard, heat must be applied instead of cold.

Friction may be useful.

TREATMENT OF PERSONS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Inflate the lungs as early as possible; apply stimulants, more particularly *gentle* electrical shocks, passed through the chest, and along the spine; keep up the temperature by external heat, and get warm cordials into the stomach by means of the flexible tube and syringe.

TREATMENT OF PERSONS HANGED.

Remove the ligature as soon as possible, and act as for a drowned person, with the exception of opening the jugular vein, and removing, if possible, six or eight ounces of blood. Death is caused rather by suffocation than by apoplexy, therefore, the lungs should be supplied with air without delay.

TREATMENT OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO INTENSE COLD.

First use gentle friction with snow or iced water; or, if these are not to be had, the cold bath may be used; and whilst the person remains in it, small quantities of hot water must be added at intervals, so as to raise the heat very gradually. The lungs to be inflated. Warm wine, or any other warm fluid to be given, very cautiously at first, and solid food should be withheld for some hours after recovery.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Proceed immediately to evacuate the stomach. Give large doses of warm water, and as fast as vomited give more. While the patient is drinking the water, speedily prepare an emetic, thus: one heaping tea-spoonful of ground mustard; one heaping tea-spoonful of fine salt; one coffee-cupful of *tepid* water. Stir it up, and administer it. This is a speedy and handy emetic. As quick as the stomach is thoroughly evacuated, give strong coffee or the whites of two or three eggs, whichever can be most speedily procured.

GENERAL ANTIDOTES FOR ACID POISONS.

Drinks of alkalies, as chalk, magnesia, whiting and water, or soap and water, always remembering the rules given above.

FOR ALKALINE POISONS,

SUCH AS POTASH, SODA, AMMONIA, ETC.

Vinegar and water, lemon juice, sour beer or cider, or sour fruit followed by olive, linseed, or any wholesome oil.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE MOST COMMON POISONS.

FOR ARSENIC, OR ITS PREPARATIONS.

Empty the stomach by the pump, or emetic of sulphate of zinc or mustard. Give large draughts of *new milk* and egg, lime water and flour, or linseed tea to inviscate the arsenic. A full dose of castor oil should be given, and the diet should be farinaceous. Hydrated sesqui-oxide of iron is recommended, but is not a *specific* antidote.

ANTIMONY OR ITS PREPARATIONS.

Excite vomiting by tickling the throat with a feather, or the finger, and large draughts of mild fluids; or *allay* vomiting by opium, according to the previous effects of the poison. The best antidotes are decoctions of astringent vegetables, as oak, cinchona, gall nuts, or strong tea.

COPPER AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

Encourage vomiting. Large draughts of milk and water, whites of eggs stirred up with water and taken freely. Inflammatory and nervous symptoms to be subdued on general principles.

SILVER, NITRATE OF.

A table-spoonful of common salt dissolved in a pint of water, and a wine-glassful to be taken every two or three minutes, after which, mucilaginous drink and purgatives.

LEAD AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

Alum, or sulphate of magnesia, or sulphate of soda. Castor oil, with or without opium, assisted by frequent emollient clysters and the warm bath.

ZINC AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

Assist vomiting by large draughts of warm water. Particular symptoms to be met by appropriate remedies. Milk and albumen may be drank freely.

MERCURY AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

Whites of eggs mixed with water, and one to be given every two or three minutes to procure vomiting and decompose the poison. Milk in large quantities, gum water, linseed tea, and wheat flour and water. Inflammatory consequences should be anticipated and cared for by usual remedies. The moist persulphuret of iron is an antidote.

MINERAL ACIDS.

SULPHURIC, NITRIC, MURIATIC.

Mix an ounce of calcined magnesia with a quart of water, and give a glassful every two minutes. Soap, or chalk and water may be used until the magnesia is procured. Vomiting should be excited by tickling the throat. Diluents may be taken until the poison is got rid of, but the return to solid food must be very gradual. Inflammatory and other consequences to be treated by the usual remedies.

OXALIC ACID.

Emetics. Chalk or magnesia made into cream with water. * Lime water and oil may be given. During recovery, warmth, stimulants, rhubarb and magnesia.

NARCOTICS.

OPIUM, MORPHIA, BELLADONNA, ATROPIA, HENBANE, STRAMONIUM, CONIUM.

The stomach to be effectually evacuated, by pump, or giving four or five grains of tartar emetic, or from ten to twenty of the sulphate of zinc, and repeating it every quarter of an hour till the full effect is produced. These means may be assisted by tickling the throat with a feather, or the

finger. Large and strong clysters of soap dissolved in water, or salt and gruel, should be speedily administered, to clear the bowels and assist in getting rid of the poison, and active purgatives may be given after the vomiting has ceased. When as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, the patient may drink strong, hot infusion of coffee. If the drowsiness, which is sometimes extreme, and the insensibility, bordering on apoplexy, be not remedied by these means and by the tepid bath, blood may be taken from the jugular vein, blisters may be applied to the neck and legs, *and the attention roused by every means possible*. During the opium stupor keep the patient walking up and down between two assistants. If the heat declines, warmth and friction must be perseveringly used. It is desirable that but little fluid of any kind should be given, as it promotes the diffusion and absorption of the poison, for which no special antidote is at present known.

ANIMAL POISONS.

POISONOUS FISH, STALE FISH, MUSSELS, ETC.

Emetics; large draughts of warm water. After full vomiting, active purgatives. Give vinegar and water, and sponge the body with the same. The after treatment must be according to the symptoms.

VENOMOUS INSECTS.

SPIDER, SCORPION, HORNET, WASP, BEE, GNAT, GAD FLY.

Hartshorn, or hartshorn and oil applied to the part, or a rag moistened with the same, or salt and water, until the pain ceases. A few drops of hartshorn (aqua ammonia) may be given in water, or a glass or two of wine may be taken. The sting may be removed by pressing over it the barrel of a small watch-key.

POISONOUS SERPENTS, RABID DOGS.

Apply a tight ligature above the bite. Remove the bitten part with the knife, letting it bleed after being well washed with warm water. Cauterize with red or white hot iron or lunar caustic, then cover with lint dipped in volatile liniment (hartshorn and olive oil). Remove the ligature if much inflammation ensues. Induce perspiration, keep the patient warm in bed, and give a little wine occasionally. The after treatment must be governed by the symptoms. There is no known specific treatment for Hydrophobia.

TINCTURES

Are the medicinal principles of plants dissolved in diluted alcohol, or 50 per cent. spirit. When made from fluid extracts, they seldom require filtering. Resinous, and oleo resinous articles, such as buchu, cubebs, and cayenne, require alcohol of 90 per cent. to make a clear, strong tincture. Mix the spirit and fluid extract together, and the tincture will be ready for use.

INFUSIONS AND DECOCTIONS

Are the medicinal principles of plants dissolved in water. They are weaker than the tinctures, as water, either hot or cold, will generally hold a less amount in solution than alcohol. They are used where alcohol is contra indicated, or where the use of hot drink is indicated, as in herb teas, to promote perspiration, &c. In making infusions from fluid extracts, the use of hot instead of cold water dispels the contained alcohol.

WINES

Are the medicinal principles of plants dissolved in wine, containing eighteen to twenty-five per cent. of alcohol. Sherry is the officinal wine ordered by the United States Pharmacopœa; but, as found in the market, it seldom reaches this standard. Native wines are allowable, and are often found in full strength; but the addition of a small portion of alcohol insures wines made from fluid extracts to be of good quality.

SYRUPS

Are the medicinal principles of plants dissolved and suspended in simple syrup. In many cases sugar, besides improving the taste of the medicine, increases the solvent power of water.

SIMPLE SYRUP.

Dissolve one and one-half pounds of refined sugar in one pint of water by a gentle heat.

In making Tinctures, Infusions, Syrups, and Wines, according to the formulas in the preceding catalogue, the use of Thayer's Fluid Extracts will ensure a reliable product.

NAUSEOUS MEDICINES.

To disguise or lessen the disagreeable taste of medicines, or to deprive them of their nauseating qualities, is often an object of great importance, since with many persons, particularly females and children, the repugnance

to them is so great as to render their administration difficult, and often to neutralize their action when taken.

The well known physiological fact, that a strong impression on the nerves of sense (whether of vision, hearing, taste, or smell) renders that which follows less perceptible than usual, furnishes a means of removing the difficulty referred to. Instead of sucking or swallowing agreeable substances *after* taking nauseous medicines, we should prepare the mouth *beforehand*, in order that the taste of the medicine may not be perceived. Strongly aromatic substances, as *fresh orange-peel* or *lemon-peel*, chewed just before taking castor oil, cod-liver oil, &c., effectually prevent these articles from tasting disagreeably. In like manner *liquorice* prepares the mouth for bitters, and it is the only sweet or luscious substance that will do so; as others create a peculiarly disagreeable compound taste in the mouth. It has been found that *orange-peel* and *oil of orange-peel*, not only succeed with the oils, before mentioned, but also with copaiba, when used in the same way. Indeed, so powerful is the neutralizing effect of the essential oil of orange on copaiba, that one dram of it, or less, added to an ounce of the balsam, will entirely correct its disagreeable taste and nauseating qualities. Chewing a *bitter almond*, before taking castor oil or cod-liver oil is even a more powerful preparative than orange-peel or orange-oil. The flavor of the two are so antagonistic that a single drop of *essential oil of almonds* will impart an agreeable taste and smell to fully one ounce of castor oil, without in the slightest degree affecting its medicinal action. In like manner, a really biting pinch of *cayenne pepper*, (*powdered capsicum*) will prepare the mouth for nearly everything. Under its influence salts-and-senna (blackdraught), decoction of aloe, &c., become almost tasteless, particularly if swallowed boldly and rapidly, and without diffusing them over the surface of the palate and fauces.

STANDARD SIMPLE ELIXIR.

This article is made according to the formula adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association, and published in the *Journal of Pharmacy*, and other medical and pharmaceutical journals.

Our preparation is, however, *DISTILLED*, thus making a very elegant and fragrant cordial, or vehicle, for the administration of medicines in solution.

By the use of this *STANDARD SIMPLE ELIXIR*, all the various and popular medicated Elixirs can be at once prepared, thus saving the expense of keeping a large stock on hand of what are often found unsalable preparations. As a vehicle for administering Morphia, Quinia, Salts of Iron, &c., or Fluid Extracts, as Squills, Hyoscyamus, Cubebs, &c., it will be found much more agreeable to the patient than Syrup Aurantii, Syrup

Tolu, and the old preparations of that class. This preparation keeps perfectly well, and on trial will be fully appreciated.

We supply it both Uncolored and Colored. It is distinguished by the terms Simple Elixir, which designates the uncolored, and Red Elixir, which speaks for itself. The only difference is in the addition of a harmless coloring to form the Red Elixir.

MISCELLANEOUS FORMULAS.

In the following formulas, when Simple Elixir is ordered, our Standard Elixir should be used.

Doses, designated for adults. Children's doses, less, according to age.

PULMONARY COUGH MIXTURE.

Syrup of Tolu, \mathfrak{z} i ss. Syrup of Squills, Sweet Spirits Nitre, āā , \mathfrak{z} ij. Acetated Tincture Opium, \mathfrak{z} i. Essence Checkerberry, \mathfrak{z} ss.

Mix. Dose, one tea-spoonful, three or four times daily.

CHERRY COUGH MIXTURE.

Acetate of Morphia, gr. i. Tincture of Bloodroot, \mathfrak{z} i. Wine of Antimony, Wine of Ipecac, āā \mathfrak{z} i ss. Fluid Extract Cherry Bark, \mathfrak{z} ss. Simple Syrup, \mathfrak{z} i ss.

Mix. Dose, one tea-spoonful, three or four times daily. To be shaken when used.

FOR COUGH WITH HOARSENESS, AND SORENESS OF THE LUNGS.

Fluid Extract Cubebs, \mathfrak{z} i. Fluid Extract Ipecac, \mathfrak{z} ss. Fluid Extract Cherry Bark, \mathfrak{z} ss. Simple Syrup, \mathfrak{z} i ss.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful. To be shaken when used.

PECTORAL SYRUP.

NIGHTINGALE DROPS.

Sulphate of Morphia, gr. i. Comp. Spirits Sulphuric Ether, \mathfrak{z} i. Syrup of Checkerberry, \mathfrak{z} i. Water, \mathfrak{z} i ss.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

FOR ASTHMATIC AND WHOOPING-COUGH.

Paregoric, Syrup of Squills, Chloric Ether, āā ʒ i.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

FOR COUGH.

Fluid Extract Bloodroot, ʒ ss. Fluid Extract Squills, ʒ ss. Fluid Extract Ipecac, ʒ ss. Aqueous Extract Opium, gtt. xx. Simple Elixir, ʒ viij.

Mix. Dose, one to two tea-spoonfuls

SEDATIVE MIXTURE FOR COUGH.

Chloroform, gtt. xxxij. Morphia, gr. i. Simple Elixir, ʒ iv.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

COUGH PILLS.

Pulverized Squills, gr. xij. Pulverized Opium, gr. iij. Tartarized Antimony, gr. i. ss.

Mix, and make twelve pills. One pill to be taken two or three times daily.

COUGH CANDY.

To ten pounds of melted sugar add the following mixture, and divide into sticks:—

Fluid Extract of Squills, Aqueous Extract Opium Fluid, āā ʒ i. Tincture of Tolu, ʒ ss. Fluid Extract of Ipecac, ʒ ii. Oil of Checkerberry, gtt. xij. Oil of Sassafras, gtt. vi. Oil of Anise, gtt. iij.

Mix.

CUBEB LOZENGES.

Fluid Extract Cubebs, ʒ ij. Fluid Extract Ginger, ʒ j. Pulverized Extract Licorice, ʒ i. Sugar, ʒ xvj.

Mix. Form into a paste with mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. Divide into lozenges of ten grains each and dry.

OLD REMEDY FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.

Salts of Tartar, Pulverized Cochineal, āā ʒ i. Sugar, gr. xvi. Water, ʒ iv.

Mix. Dose, for an infant, one-half a tea-spoonful; for a child, one tea-spoonful.

GIBES' MIXTURE FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.

Diluted Nitric Acid, ℥ xij. Compound Tincture Cardamom, ℥ ij.
Simple Syrup, ℥ iij ss. Water, ℥ i.

Mix. Dose, one dram, every two or three hours, for a child four years old.

SOOTHING INHALATION.

FOR LUNG COMPLAINTS.

Fluid Extract Henbane, ℥ i. Fluid Extract Stramonium Leaves, ℥ i.
Aqueous Fluid Extract Opium, ℥ ss.

Mix. Add to one tea-cupful of boiling water, and inhale the vapor.

ACID GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT.

Honey, ℥ ij. Spearmint Water, ℥ i. Muriatic Acid, gtt. xl.

Mix.

COD-LIVER OIL MIXTURE.

Cod-Liver Oil, ℥ iij. Fusel Oil, ℥ i. Essential Oil Almonds, gtt. xx.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, ℥ ss.

Mix. Dose, one tea-spoonful, three times daily. To be shaken when used.

CHLORODYNE.

A powerful sedative. Should be used only as directed by a physician.

Chloroform, Spirits Aeth. Sulph. Comp., Tincture Opium, āā ℥ ij.
Tincture Cayenne, gtt. xij. Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, ℥ ss.

Mix. Dose, three to eight drops.

SEDATIVE.

Fluid Extract Hops, ℥ ij. Fluid Extract Valerian, Tincture of Castor,
āā ℥ ss. Mucilage Gum Arabic, ℥ i.

Mix. Dose, one-half tea-spoonful.

FOR WIND IN THE STOMACH.

Fluid Extract Ginger, Simple Syrup, āā ℥ i. Bicarbonate Soda, ℥ i.

Mix. Dose, one tea-spoonful, in sweetened water.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE.

FOR CHILDREN.

Carbonate of Magnesia, ℥ ij. Oil of Peppermint, gtt. i. Oil of Nut
meg, gtt. ij. Oil of Anise, gtt. iij. Tincture Castor, gtt. xxx. Tincture

Assafœtida, gtt. xv. Tincture Opium, gtt. v. Essence Pennyroyal, gtt. xv. Compound Tincture Cardamom, gtt. xxx. Rub all together, and add of Peppermint Water, ℥ ij.

Mix. Dose, five to ten drops.

LAXATIVE ELIXIR.

Fluid Extract Senna, ℥ iv. Fluid Extract Licorice, ℥ ij. Fluid Extract Ginger, ℥ i. Sulphate Magnesia, ℥ i. Simple Elixir, ℥ xij.

Mix. Dose, one to three table-spoonfuls.

CASTOR OIL MIXTURE.

Castor Oil, one table-spoonful. Lemon Juice, one table-spoonful. Sugar, one table-spoonful.

Mix well together. To be taken for one dose.

LIQUID SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Saturate cold water with Epsom Salts. To seven ounces of the solution add one ounce of Diluted Sulphuric Acid.

Dose, one to two fluid ounces. An excellent cathartic.

GREGORY'S LAXATIVE POWDER.

Powdered Ginger, ℥ ss. Powdered Rhubarb, ℥ i. Powdered Carbonate of Magnesia, ℥ iv.

Mix thoroughly, and keep in a close, wide-mouth bottle. Dose, from one-half to one tea-spoonful.

PURGATIVE POWDER.

Powdered Extract of Jalap, Cream of Tartar, āā ℥ iv. Podophyllin, gr. x. Powdered Ginger, ℥ ij. Powdered Cinnamon, ℥ ij. Powdered Nutmeg, ℥ ss. Powdered Sugar, ℥ iij. Oil of Lemon, gtt. x.

Mix the Oil of Lemon with the Sugar, then incorporate all the articles together, and keep them in a close, wide-mouth bottle. Dose, one tea-spoonful for an adult.

DR. KINGSLEY'S CATHARTIC.

Socotrine Aloes Pulv., ℥ ij ss. Super Carbonate of Soda, ℥ ij. Boiling Water, o iv. Mix together, and when cold, add Compound Spirits of Lavender, ℥ ij. Dose, as a cathartic, half a wine-glassful.

This is an excellent remedy for constipation, in doses of one table-spoonful, taken at bed-time.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOES.

Socotrine Aloes, Pulverized Myrrh, āā 3 ij. Extract of Licorice, Carbonate of Soda, āā 3 ij. Water, 3 xx. Mix, and evaporate in a water-bath to 3 xij. Then add Saffron, 3 ij. Compound Tincture Cardamom, 3 xiv. Macerate for one week, and strain through linen.

A remedy for suppression, in doses of one table-spoonful, at night.

MOXON'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIA APERIENT.

Carbonate of Magnesia, 3 i. Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts). Bicarbonate of Soda, Rochelle Salts, Tartaric Acid, āā 3 ij.

Dry the powders separately; then mix together, and put into bottles tightly corked.

Dose, two to three tea-spoonfuls, in water sweetened with sugar.

ROYE'S MAGNESIA PURGATIVE.

Calcined Magnesia, 3 i. Carbonate of Magnesia, 3 ss. Citric Acid, dried and powdered, 3 xxvi. Sugar, rubbed with Oil of Lemon, 3 vi ss. Mix all together.

To form Aerated Magnesia Lemonade, put two ounces of the powder into a soda water bottle nearly filled with cold water, and cork securely.

DIURETIC.

Fluid Extract Uva Ursi, 3 ij. Fluid Extract Squills, 3 i. Fluid Extract Digitalis, 3 ss. Nitrate Potassa (Pure Saltpetre), 3 i. Simple Elixir, 3 ii.

Mix. Dose, thirty drops to one tea-spoonful.

DIURETIC.

Fluid Extract Pareira Brava, 3 ij. Nitrate Potass, 3 i. Simple Elixir, 3 ii.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Tincture of Cayenne, Tincture of Rhubarb, Tincture of Camphor, Tincture of Opium, Tincture of Spearmint, āā 3 i ss.

Mix. Dose, thirty drops in a little water, every hour, until the disease is checked.

HAMLIN'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

No. 1.

Tincture Rhubarb, ℥j . Tincture Opium, ℥ss . Spirits Camphor, ℥ss .
 Mix. Dose, ten to twenty drops, repeated until the disease is checked.

No. 2.

Tincture Opium, Tincture Capsicum, Tincture Ginger, Tincture Cardamom Comp., āā ℥ss .

Mix. Dose, as above.

CHLOROFORM ELIXIR.

FOR COLIC AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Chloroform, Aqueous Fluid Extract Opium, Tincture of Camphor, Aromatic Spirits Ammonia, āā ℥i ss . Best Brandy, ℥ij .

Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops.

MURPHY'S CARMINATIVE.

Fluid Extract Valerian, Acetic Tincture Opium, āā ℥i . Pulverized Camphor, gr. xlviii . Carbonate Potass, ℥ss . Carbonate Magnesia, ℥ij . Oil Anise, Oil Spearmint, āā gtt. v . Distilled Water, ℥iij .

Rub the oils with the Magnesia and Camphor, then add the other articles. Dose, for an infant, twenty drops.

FOR DIARRHŒA.

Fluid Extract Rhubarb, Tincture Opium, Spirits Camphor, Essence Spearmint, āā ℥ss . Simple Elixir, ℥j .

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

DRY CHALK MIXTURE.

White Sugar, ℥i . Oil Cinnamon, gtt. xvj . Rub together in a mortar, and add Prepared Chalk, ℥ij . Pulverized Gum Arabic, ℥i . Rub all together, and sift.

One tea-spoonful of the powder to two table-spoonfuls of water makes fluid Chalk Mixture.

ANODYNE.

Fluid Extract Valerian, Fluid Extract Cayenne, āā ℥i . Aqueous Fluid Extract Opium, ℥ss . Spirits Camphor, ℥ij .

Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops. For colic, cramp, and severe pains.

TO CHECK VOMITING.

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, gtt. xvi . Essential Oil of Almonds, gtt. ij . Simple Syrup, ℥ii .

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful.

SUDORIFIC OR FEVER DROPS.

Fluid Extract Crawley, Fluid Extract Pleurisy Root, Fluid Extract Skunk Cabbage, āā ℥ss. Simple Elixir, ℥iij.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tea-spoonful, with hot balm or sage tea.

LINIMENT FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.

Linseed Oil, ℥i. Lime Water, ℥iv.

Mix. Apply to the burn freely with a feather or soft camel's hair pencil, then cover with cotton batting: renew the application every six hours.

LINIMENT.

FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, PAINS, AND ACHES.

Saltpetre (Nit. Potass), ℥i. Ox Gall, ℥iv. Fluid Extract Opium, ℥ss
Spirits Camphor, ℥iv. Aqua Ammonia, ℥i. Oil Lavender, ℥ss. Alcohol,
℥vj. Mix.

FRENCH LINIMENT FOR CHILBLAINS.

White Wax, Spermaceti, āā ℥ij. Balsam Peru, ℥i. Olive Oil, ℥ij
Muriatic Acid, ℥ij. Water, ℥vi.

Melt the Wax and Spermaceti together, add the Oil and Balsam, and then the Acid and Water, previously mixed.

FOR CHILBLAINS.

Tannic Acid, ℥ss. Fluid Extract Arnica, ℥ij. Glycerine, ℥vj. Mix.

CROTON OIL LINIMENT.

Croton Oil, ℥i. Oil Sweet Almonds, ℥iij.

Mix. Applied to the chest it causes white pustules, relieving affections of the lungs.

COUNTER IRRITATING LINIMENT.

Spirits of Ammonia, ℥ss. Oil Monardi (Horsemint), ℥iij. Oil Cajuput, ℥i. Mix.

LINIMENT FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, AND RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Aqua Ammonia, Oil of Turpentine, āā ℥i. Oil of Cajuput, ℥ij. Oil of Origanum, ℥i. Mix.

LOTION FOR HUMORS AND ERUPTIONS.

Rose Water, ℥i. Glycerine, ℥ss. Tannic Acid, gr. xx. Mix.

BLACK WASH.

Lime Water, ℥x. Calomel, ℥ss. Mix.

BORAX LOTION.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS OR LIPS, AND ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Powdered Borax, ℥ij. Water, ℥ij. Glycerine, ℥j. Mix.

BORAX LOTION.

TO REMOVE FRECKLES.

Pulverized Borax, gr. xij. Rose Water, Orange Flower Water, Glycerine, āā ℥ss. Mix.

GLYCERINE JELLY.

Cox's Sparkling Gelatine, ℥ij. Boiling Water, ℥v. Mix. Dissolve and add Glycerine, ℥x. Orange Flower Water, ℥ss.

Pour into wide-mouth bottles or gallipots to cool.

NUTMEG LINIMENT.

A FAVORITE PREPARATION OF THE LATE DR. JOHN C. WARREN.

White Soap (fine), 1 1-2 lbs. Oil Cloves, ℥ss. Oil Mace, ℥i. Oil Nutmeg, ℥ij. Oil Neroli, ℥i. Fluid Extract Cayenne, ℥ss. Strong Alcohol, Ovi.

Mix. Add the soap to the alcohol and dissolve in a warm bath. When nearly cool add the oils and cayenne, stirring well, then pour into wide-mouth bottles.

OINTMENT FOR VEGETABLE POISON AND FOR ITCH.

Rub together in a mortar, Sugar of Lead, Red Precipitate, āā ℥ss. Melt together Lard, ℥xij. Burgundy Pitch, White Wax, āā ℥i. Remove from the fire, add the powder and Spirits of Turpentine, ℥i. Stir until cooled.

WARD'S CURE FOR ITCH.

Iodide of Potass, ℥i. Water, o i.

Mix. Apply with a sponge, and let it dry upon the skin.

OINTMENT FOR BED-SORES AND EXCORIATIONS.

Tannate of Lead, ℥ij. Lard, ℥v.

Apply three or four times daily. This ointment is often used for the piles.

DESICCATIVE CERATE FOR BED-SORES AND GANGRENOUS ULCERS.

Cocoonut Oil, ℥ij. Spermaceti, ℥ij. White Wax, ℥i. Melt together, and add of Powdered Acetate of Lead, ℥ss. To be spread upon soft linen cloth.

OINTMENT FOR SORE NIPPLES.

Lime Water, Oil of Sweet Almonds, āā ℥ij. Aqueous Fluid Extract Opium, gtt. v.

Mix. Moisten lint sufficient to cover the nipple. Place over an artificial rubber nipple, and change the moistened lint three or four times a day. This is a valuable remedy, especially if the nipples are cracked.

EYE WASH.

Sulphate of Zinc, gr. v. Sugar of Lead, ℥ss. Rose Water, ℥ij.

Mix. Apply frequently with a soft linen cloth.

EYE WATER.

Pulverized Borax, gr. x. Camphor Water, ℥i. Mix.

EYE WATER.

Acetate Zinc, gr. ij. Distilled, or Rose Water, ℥i.

Mix. Apply with a soft linen rag, if it smarts badly, may be diluted.

A poultice of tea leaves is very good for inflamed eye-lids, and also for inflammation of the cornea.

GUTTA PERCHA PLASTER.

Chloroform, ℥ij. Gutta Percha, ℥j.

Mix and dissolve. A coating for sore nipples, chapped or cracked hands or skin.

STEAMING FOR INFLAMED EYES.

Aqueous Extract Opium, ℥iv. Boiling Water, a tea-cupful.

Mix, and hold the inflamed eye over it.

FOR TOOTHACHE.

Chloroform, ℥iss. Fluid Extract Aconite, ℥i. Alcohol, ℥i. Morphine, gr. viij.

Mix. Moisten with the solution, cotton enough to fill the cavity of the tooth.

TANNIN TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Tannin, ℥i. Chloroform, ℥i.

Mix. Use as above.

TOOTH WASH.

Fluid Extract Sumach, ℥i. Fluid Extract Cinchona, ℥ij. Fluid Extract Orris Root, ℥ij. Tincture of Soap, ℥ij. Simple Elixir, ℥ij. Distilled Water, ℥viiij. Alcohol, ℥iv.
Mix.

CAMPHOR EMULSION.

MILK OF CAMPHOR.

Camphor, Sugar, āā ℥ss. Mix. Triturate thoroughly and add dry Blanched Almonds, ℥ss. Triturate again until smooth, and form an emulsion with Distilled Water, ℥viiij.

An excellent tooth-wash and rinsing liquid for the mouth.

FOR BAD BREATH.

Liquor Potassa, Solution Chloride Soda, āā ℥i. Phosphate Soda, ℥iss. Distilled Water, ℥iv.

Mix. Dose, one tea-spoonful in water, after each meal.

POWDERS FOR CANKER AND SORE MOUTH.

Calcined Magnesia, Pulverized Colombo Root, āā ℥ss.

Mix, and make twelve powders. A powder to be taken three times a day.

GARGLE.

Solution Carbolic Acid, gtt. xx. Diluted Acet. Acid, ℥i. Honey, ℥i. Tincture Myrrh, ℥ij. Fluid Extract Raspberry Leaves, ℥ss. Hot Water, ℥vj.

Mix. For Diptheria, Tonsilitis, &c.

ORANGE BITTERS.

A PLEASANT TONIC.

Fluid Extract Orange Peel, Fluid Extract Chamomile, āā ℥ss. Fluid Extract Ginger, ℥ij. Orange Flower Water, ℥iv. Sherry Wine, ℥xij.

Mix. Dose, one wine-glassful.

TONIC BITTER ELIXIR.

Fluid Extract Orange Peel, Fluid Extract Cinchona, Fluid Extract Calamus, Fluid Extract Gentian, āā ℥i. Simple Elixir, Oj.

Mix. Dose, one to three table-spoonfuls.

TONIC.

FOR NIGHT-SWEATS.

Sulphate of Quinia, gr. xxj. Compound Spirits of Lavender, ℥ij. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, gtt. xvj.

Mix. Dose, one-half tea-spoonful in water.

FOR GONORRHEA.

Balsam Copaiba, Sweet Spirits Nitre, āā ℥ss. Compound Spirits Lavender, ℥ij. Tincture Opium, ℥i. Pulverized Sugar, ℥i. Pulverized Gum Arabic, ℥ij. Distilled Water, ℥iv.

Mix. Dose, one table-spoonful, three times daily.

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S DISINFECTING SOLUTION

Is made by dissoiving Metallic Zinc in Commercial Muriatic Acid to saturation.

LEDOYEN'S DISINFECTING SOLUTION

Is made by dissolving twenty ounces of Nitrate of Lead in one gallon of water by the aid of heat.

PURE GROUND COFFEE, burned upon a hot shovel or upon live coals, is an agreeable disinfectant.

CHLOROFORM one part, mixed with two parts of alcohol, and burned in a common spirit-lamp in the sick-room, is an excellent disinfectant.

SIRET'S COMPOUND DEODORIZING POWDER.

Sulphate of Iron, twenty parts. Sulphate of Zinc, three and one-half parts. Wood Charcoal, one part. Plaster of Paris, twenty-six and one-half parts.

To be powdered and mixed together. Used to sprinkle in cesspools and other foul places.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF SODA.

Mix one pound of Chloride of Lime with thirty pints of water. Dissolve two pounds of Carbonate of Soda in fifteen pints of water. Mix the two solutions together. After it has settled, decant the clear liquor, using a siphon, and keep it in bottles well corked. Dip the corks, before using, into melted wax, to prevent the caustic effect of the solution.

LIQUID BLACKING.

To be mixed in the following order : —

Fine Ivory Black, ℥iv. Sperm Oil, ℥i. Molasses, Sugar, āā ℥ij. Beer Vinegar, one quart. Gum Arabic, Sulph. Acid, Muriatic Acid, āā ℥i.

BLACK INK.

J. W. WEBSTER'S RECEIPT.

Macerate eight ounces powdered Nutgalls in three pints of rain-water for forty-eight hours. Dissolve three ounces Gum Arabic in one pint of rain-water. Dissolve three ounces Sulphate of Iron in one pint of rain-water. Mix all together.

PLASTER FOR THE SKIN.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COURT PLASTER.

Stretch a piece of silk upon a frame or a smooth board. Spread upon it a thin coating of smooth flour paste. When dry, apply two coats of gelatine dissolved in warm water.

FOR SILVERING.

A GOOD ARTICLE FOR CLEANING BADLY WORN PLATED WARE.

Nitrate Silver, \mathfrak{z} i. Cyanide Potass, \mathfrak{z} ij. Distilled Water, \mathfrak{z} iss.

Dissolve the Nitrate of Silver in the water, add the Cyanide and a little Whiting. This article should be used with care, as it is very poisonous.

DRUGGISTS' COLORS.

BLUE.—To a saturated aqueous solution of Sulphate of Copper, add enough Aqua Ammonia to make a deep-blue color. To diluted Alcohol add enough of this blue solution to make the requisite tint. If a precipitate forms, the liquor must be carefully filtered.

GREEN.—To a saturated aqueous solution of Sulphate of Copper add common salt to saturation. Turn off the clear liquor, and to diluted Alcohol add enough to make the desired shade.

CLARET, OR RED.—Add to diluted Alcohol enough Compound Tincture of Iodine to produce the required tint.

The above pure colors are easily made, are permanent, and are sufficient for all ordinary purposes. From aniline dyes different colors may be produced by simply dissolving them in diluted alcohol.

SAMPLE OF HAIR RESTORATIVES.

WHICH "ARE NOT DYES."

Sugar of Lead, \mathfrak{z} i. Lac Sulphur, \mathfrak{z} ij. Sulphate of Iron, gr. v. Glycerine, \mathfrak{z} i. Rose Water, \mathfrak{z} ij. Mix.

HAIR CREAM.

Pulverized Borax, gr. xx. Castor Oil, \mathfrak{z} i. Rose Water, \mathfrak{z} ij. Mix. Perfume at pleasure.

HAIR POMADE.

Castor Oil, \mathfrak{z} vij. Spermaceti, \mathfrak{z} i. ss. Mix, and melt together, adding perfume at pleasure.

DUPUYTREN'S POMADE.

Beef Marrow, \mathfrak{z} iv. Calomel, \mathfrak{z} ii. ss. Tincture of Cantharides, \mathfrak{z} ss. Mix. Perfume at pleasure. Used after fevers, or other diseases which tend to thin the hair.

SAMPLE OF "OLEAGINOUS" HAIR PREPARATIONS.

Castor Oil, one part. Alcohol, 95 per cent., one part. Mix.

Castor Oil and Strong Alcohol will mix and make a permanent solution in any proportion. Perfume can be added at pleasure. If it is supposed that Tincture of Iodine, or Tincture of Cantharides, or any other article, will add to its efficacy, the trial can easily be made.

SAMPLE OF "HAIR DYES."

After the hair has been well washed and dried, apply the following as Mordant:—

Gallic Acid, gr. xxx. Alcohol, ℥ii. Soft Water, ℥vj. Mix.

Let the hair dry, and apply the following as "Dye:"—

Nitrate of Silver, ℥ii. Soft water, ℥i.

Mix, and add of Aqua Ammonia sufficient to dissolve the precipitate.

ANOTHER.

FOR MORDANT.

Sulphuret of Potass, ℥ij. Distilled or Soft Water, ℥i.

Mix.

FOR DYE.

Nitrate of Silver, ℥ij. Distilled Water ℥i.

Mix.

SYRUPS FOR SODA-WATER.

Simple Syrup for soda-water should be made in the proportion of twelve pounds of refined sugar and one ounce of gum arabic to one gallon of water. The sugar, water, and gum should be heated together in a well-tinned copper, or enamelled iron kettle, to the boiling point. Remove the scum, allow the syrup to boil three minutes, and strain.

The addition of the gum is for the purpose of making the syrup more transparent, to give it more body, and prolong the effervescence. No advantage is gained by boiling syrup any length of time, when refined sugar is used; but, if the sugar is not refined, it can be clarified by boiling as long as any scum rises.

LEMON SYRUP.

Add one ounce of Citric Acid dissolved in as little water as possible, and twenty drops of fresh Oil of Lemon rubbed with a little dry sugar, to each gallon of Simple Syrup, and incorporate thoroughly together. When fresh Oil of Lemon cannot be obtained, use the following Tincture of Lemon-peel: fresh Lemon-peels, eight ounces; Alcohol, sixteen ounces. Macerate for one week, and add to each gallon of Syrup eight ounces of this Tincture, instead of the Oil of Lemon.

SYRUP OF ORANGE.

Prepared same as the above, with half the amount of Citric Acid, and half the amount of Tincture of fresh Orange-peel, made in the same manner as Tincture of Lemon-peel.

GINGER SYRUP

Is made by adding two ounces of Fluid Extract of Jamaica Ginger to each gallon of Simple Syrup.

FRUIT SYRUP.

Take the juice of any fruit, filtered, two parts by weight; of very white Loaf or Granulated Sugar, three parts by weight. Dissolve the sugar in the juice by the heat of a water-bath; remove the scum if any rises; strain through a cloth; then bottle and cork tight while warm. It should not be boiled, as it may coagulate.

SYRUP D'ORGEAT.

Sweet Almonds, ℥ xx. Bitter Almonds, ℥ viii. White Sugar, lb. ix. Water, Oiv.

Blanch the Almonds by wetting them with boiling water, and rubbing off the outside covering, thus leaving them white. Dry them well, and beat into a mass in a marble or wedgewood mortar with a part of the sugar, gradually adding two-thirds of the water. Strain through linen, wash the Almonds on the strainer with the residue of the water, and dissolve the rest of the sugar in the strained liquor by a water-bath heat. When nearly cold, add two ounces of Orange-flower Water.

ACIDULATED RASPBERRY SYRUP.

Put six pounds of Raspberries into a glass or earthen bowl, dissolve two and one-half ounces of Citric Acid in one quart of water, and pour over them. Let them remain twenty-four hours, then strain without bruising the fruit, and to each pint of clear liquor add one and one-half pounds of Loaf or Granulated Sugar. Stir with a wooden or silver spoon until dissolved. Let it stand twenty-four hours, then bottle.

Strawberries or other fruits can be made into syrup in the same manner, and will keep well.

EFFERVESCENT LEMONADE WITHOUT A MACHINE.

Into a soda-water bottle nearly filled with iced water put one ounce of refined Sugar, two drops of Oil of Lemon (dropped on the Sugar), twenty grains of Bi-carbonate of Potass, and thirty to forty grains Citric Acid. Cork immediately. Tie or wire the cork. When the ingredients are dissolved, the liquid will be highly charged with carbonic acid gas.

EFFERVESCING LEMONADE POWDERS IN ONE BOTTLE.

Mix three and one-half ounces of Bi-carbonate of Soda, fourteen ounces of double-refined Sugar, sixty drops of Essence of Lemon, and four to four and one-half ounces of Citric or Tartaric Acid.

*The articles must be separately powdered and well dried before they are mixed, and the Essence of Lemon rubbed with the sugar. After being thoroughly mixed, secure it in a wide-mouth bottle, tightly corked. A heaping tea-spoonful of this mixture stirred in a tumbler of cold water, and drank during the effervescence, is a refreshing and cheap beverage. Care should be taken to keep the powder from the air, and not to use a moist spoon.

INCENSE.

USED IN CHURCHES.

Gum Styrax, ℥ iiss. Gum Benzoin, ℥ xij. Gum Thus, ℥ ijss. Musk, gr. xv. Powdered Cascarilla, ℥ ij. Burnt Sugar (Caramel), ℥ ss.

Melt the gums and caramel together, adding the musk and cascarilla before it is cool.

ANOTHER.

Olibanum, ℥ vii. Gum Benzoin, ℥ ij. Cascarilla Bark, ℥ i.

Mix.

SNUFF SCENTS.

Oil Bergamot, ℥ ij. Oil Neroli, ℥ iss. Otto Rose, Oil Rhodiuni, āā ℥ ss. Mix.

ANOTHER.

Oil Bergamot, ℥ ij. Oil Lemon, ℥ i. Oil Lavender, ℥ ss. Oil Verbena, ℥ i. Mix.

PERFUME FOR OX-MARROW POMADE.

Oil of Lavender, ℥ iv. Oil of Lemon, ℥ ij. Oil of Bergamot, ℥ iij. Oil of Verbena, Oil of Citronella, āā ℥ ss.

Mix. Sufficient for ten pounds of Pomade.

SACHET POWDERS.

Ground Orris Root, ℥ ij. Ground Cassia, ℥ iss. Ground Cloves, ℥ i. Rasped Cedar Wood, Rasped Yellow Sandal Wood, āā ℥ ij. Powdered Ambergris, Musk, āā gr. v.

Mix, and add Oil Lavender, Oil Bergamot, āā ℥ i. Otto Rose, gtt. x. Mix well together.

ANOTHER.

Patchouly, ℥ viij. Lavender Flowers, ℥ iij. Ground Orris Root, ℥ ij. Ground Cloves, ℥ i. Oil Bergamot, ℥ i. Oil Lavender, Essence Ambergris, Essence Musk, āā ℥ ss. Mix as above.

COLOGNES AND PERFUMED WATERS.

COLOGNES.

In making Cologne it is a point to get the per cent. of alcohol as low as possible, as the perfume is thereby made more delicate. The addition of flavored waters, as rose or orange-flower, is therefore used. These must be carefully added as long as the Cologne does not lose its transparency.

A good plan is to mix the oils with five-sixths of the alcohol. Then add the flavoring waters until the mixture becomes slightly turbid. Add now the balance of the alcohol, which will make it resume its proper appearance. Cologne should be kept in a cool, dark place, and improves very much by age.

COLOGNE.

Oil of Garden Lavender, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Oil of Lemon, Oil of Bergamot, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss Oil of Clove, Oil of Cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ i. Tonka Beans (bruised), No. ij. Extract Orris, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. Alcohol, Oviss. Rose or Orange-flower Water, Oiss.

ANOTHER.

Alcohol, 95 per cent., three gallons. Oil of Orange, $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Oil of Bergamot, Oil of Lemon, $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Oil of Neroli, Oil of Petitgrains, Oil of Rosemary, Oil of Lavender, Oil of Jessamine, Oil of Melissa, $\frac{1}{2}$ i. Rose Water, Orange-flower Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ iv.

Mix well together. Let it stand five days, then filter. A fine imitation of Farina Cologne.

ANOTHER.

Oil of Lavender, Oil of Cloves, Oil of Cassia, Oil of Lemon, Oil of Bergamot, Oil of Caraway, Oil of Sassafras, $\frac{1}{2}$ i. Alcohol, 95 per cent., seven gallons. Soft Water or Rose Water, three gallons.

Mix the oils with two gallons of alcohol, and the water with the remaining five gallons; then mix all together.

LAFAYETTE COLOGNE.

Oil Lemon, 3 3-8 ounces, Oil Bergamot, 6 3-4 ounces. Oil Lavender-flowers, 1 5-8 ounces. Oil Rose (best), 1 1-8 ounces. Oil Neroli (true), 5 1-2 drams. Lubin's Musk, 1 ounce. Alcohol, 4 1-2 gallons. Orange-flower Water, qs. Mix.

REPUBLIC COLOGNE.

One gallon of the above, with three ounces Tincture of Musk added.

HARDING'S COLOGNE.

Oil Bergamot, ℥ v. Oil Lemon, Oil Lavender, āā ℥ ijss. Oil Rose, ℥ ss. Oil Cloves; ℥ j. Oil Neroli, ℥ ij. Tincture of Musk, ℥ i. Alcohol, three gallons.

Mix and add Orange-flower Water, qs.

VINEGAR COLOGNE.

Cologne, one pint. Acetic Acid, No. 8, half an ounce. Mix.

AMMONIACAL COLOGNE.

Cologne, Oj. Aqua Ammonia, ℥ ss. Mix.

LAVENDER WATER.

Finest Oil Lavender, ℥ ij. Essence of Musk, ℥ i. Essence of Ambergris, Finest Oil Bergamot, āā ℥ ss. Deodorized Alcohol, Oviiij. Mix.

ANOTHER.

English Oil of Lavender, ℥ ij. Essence of Ambergis, ℥ i. Essence of Civet, ℥ i. Balsam of Peru, ℥ i. Cologne Spirits, 95 per cent., ℥ xvi. Mix.

ANOTHER.

Oil of Garden Lavender, ℥ xij. Oil of Orange, ℥ iv. Balsam Peru or Tolu, ℥ ij. Oil of Peppermint, ℥ ij. Cologne Spirits, 95 per cent., three gallons. Water, one gallon.

Mix the oils and balsam with one gallon of spirit, the water with the remaining two gallons. Then mix all together, and filter.

VERBENA WATER.

Oil of Verbena or Lemon Grass, Oil of Lemon, āā ℥ i. Cologne Spirits, 95 per cent., three quarts. Soft Water one quart.

Mix the oils with one quart of spirit, the water with the remainder, and then mix all together.

CITRONELLA WATER.

Oil of Citronella, Oil of Orange, āā ℥ i. Cologne Spirits, three quarts. Water, one quart. Mix as above.

ROSE GERANIUM WATER

Is made as above, substituting Oil of Rose Geranium for Oil of Citronella, and Rose Water for common water.

EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS.

Oil Bergamot, Essence Musk, āā ℥ ij. Balsam Peru, Oil Cloves, Essence Ambergis, āā ℥ i. Oil Thyme, Oil Neroli, āā ℥ ss. Deodorized Alcohol, ℥ xx. Orange-flower Water, ℥ iv. Mix.

EXTRACT OF RONDELETIA.

Oil Lavender, 3vj. Oil Cloves, 3ijss. Oil Bergamot, 3ij. Oil Neroli, 3ss. Essence Ambergris, Essence Musk, āā gtt. xv. Deodorized Alcohol, 3xvi.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Otto of Rose, gtt. xx. Oil of Neroli, gtt. xv. Oil of Bergamot, 3ij. Honey, 3i. Tincture of Musk, 3j. Essence of Orris Root, o i.

Mix and filter.

JOCKEY CLUB.

Essence Tuberose, Essence Magnolia, Essence Jasmine, āā 3i. Otto of Rose, 3ss. Oil of Bergamot, Tincture of Musk, āā 3i. Alcohol, one quart.

Mix and filter.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

LEMON.

Add four ounces exterior rind of Lemons to two quarts deodorized Alcohol. Let it stand a few days, then add six ounces fresh Oil of Lemons, and filter.

ORANGE.

Follow the same method as above, using four ounces exterior rind of Oranges, one quart deodorized Alcohol, and two ounces recent Oil of Orange.

NUTMEG.

Oil of Nutmeg, two drams. Powdered Mace, one ounce. Deodorized Alcohol, one quart.

Mix. Digest and filter.

CINNAMON.

Oil of Cinnamon, two drams. Deodorized Alcohol, one pint. Water, one pint. Powdered Ceylon Cinnamon, four ounces.

Mix. Digest and filter.

CORIANDER.

Oil of Coriander, one dram. Powdered Coriander Seeds, four ounces. Deodorized Alcohol, one and one-half pint. Water, one-half pint. Mix. Digest and filter.

PIMENTO.

Oil of Pimento, one ounce. Powdered Pimento, two ounces. Deodorized Alcohol, one quart. Mix. Digest and filter.

ROSE.

Macerate two ounces Red Rose Leaves in one quart deodorized Alcohol. Press out the Alcohol, add two drams best Otto Rose, and filter.

VANILLA.

Cut one ounce Vanilla into small pieces. Triturate with two ounces of Sugar. Macerate it in two pints diluted Alcohol, and filter.

BITTER ALMONDS.

Oil of Bitter Almonds one-half ounce. Deodorized Alcohol, one quart. Mix.

As a matter of curiosity, we add the following receipts taken from the work of "JOHN FRENCH, *Dr. in Physick*," printed in 1667. We select of mineral, animal, and vegetable remedies, one each. It will be seen that venders of panaceas are of legitimate descent. Any person wishing to manufacture specifics for all human ills is welcome to the use of either of these three formulas.

No. I.

A FRAGRANT OYL OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury seven times sublimed, and as often revived, with unslacked Lime, as much as you please; dissolve it in Spirit of Salt, in a moderate heat; then abstract the Spirit of Salt, and edulcorate it very well by boiling it in Spirit of Vinegar; then abstract the Spirit of Vinegar, and wash it again with distilled rain-water; then dry it, and digest it two moneths in a like quantity of the best rectified Spirit of Wine you can get. Distil them by retort, making your fire moderate at the beginning, afterwards increasing it; then evaporate the Spirit of Wine in *Balneo*, and there will remain in the bottom a most fragrant Oyl of Mercury.

This Oil so purifies the blood by sweat and urin, that it cureth all distempers that arise from the impurity thereof, as the venereal disease, &c.

The truth is, they that have this medicine well made need but few other medicines. The dose is four to five drops.

No. II.

A FAMOUS SPIRIT MADE OUT OF CRANIUM-HUMANUM.

Take of *cranium-humanum* as much as you please, break it into small pieces, which put into a Glass Retort well coated, with a large Receiver well luted; then put a strong fire to it by degrees, continuing of it till you

fee no more fumes come forth; and you shall have a yellowish Spirit, a red Oyl, and a volatile Salt.

Take this Salt and the yellow Spirit, and digest them by circulation two or three months in *Balneo*, and thou shalt have a most excellent spirit.

This spirit is of affinity with, if not the same as, that famous spirit of *Dr. Goddard's* in *Holborn*.

It helps the Falling-sickness, Gout, Dropſie, infirm ſtomach, and, indeed, ſtrengthens all weak parts, and openeth all obſtructions, and is a kind of Panacæa.

NO. III.

A WATER OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY, NOT UNDESERVEDLY CALLED THE MOTHER OF BALSM.

Take Turpentine, Lignum-Aloes, Oblibanum, of each five ounces, Cinnamon, Lily-leaves, of each half an ounce. Pepper-wort, Balfom, of each two ounces.

Mix them well together, and diſtil them according to Art in a gentle fire, and there will come a clear water, good in all diſeaſes, wherein the Balfom is uſually applied.

1. It takes away the pimples in the face. 2. It takes away all blemiſhes in the eyes. 3. It comforteth a cold head, and helpeth the memorative faculty. 4. It retardeth gray-hairs. 5. It cleareth the ſpirits. 6. It ſtrengtheneth the digeſtive faculty. 7. It healeth the nerves. 8. It preventeth the Palfie. 9. It expelleth all wind out of the body, and giveth a good favor to the whole body.

VWhen you ſee no more white and yellow water to aſcend the Alembick of Diſtil, then increaſe the fire a little, until it leave diſtilling. This water keep apart, for it is of infinite vertues, which I am not able to comprehend.

1. It purgeth the whole body, and preſerveth it from putrefaction, like the true natural Balfom. 2. After a man is dead, it admitteth not of any corruption. 3. It cureth Leproſie. 4. It is good in the Epilepſie. 5. It is good in old deafneſs. 6. It removeth Rhume. 7. It ſuffereth not gray-hairs. 8. It preſerveth youth, &c.

VWhen this water has done diſtilling, then increaſe the fire, and there will diſtil a red water.

1. If you put one drop of this water in your hand, it will immediately penetrate it, thereby it ſheweth its vertue in Contraſtures. 2. It is a very good remedy in the Falling-sickness, if the inward parts are alſo comforted with convenient medicines. 3. It preſerveth a dead body forever from corruption. 4. It taketh away forgetfulneſs proceeding from any infirmity, and comforteth the memory. 5. It cureth the crook-back, if it be rightly applied.

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HENRY THAYER & CO'S

Fluid Ext. of Ergot.

THE ATTENTION OF PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS IS DIRECTED
TO OUR SUPERIOR PREPARATION OF ERGOT

PERMANENT.—FULL STRENGTH.—UNIFORM.

ALTHOUGH we have never endeavored to create a demand for this article by special advertising, our sales have been constant and increasing, and we are in daily receipt of commendatory letters from Physicians in different sections of the country, endorsing all our claims.

We procure our Ergot in large quantities at the proper season, selecting the quality with extreme care, and have methods of preserving it so that no possible deterioration can occur. All the manipulations are skilfully and carefully performed, and the product is the

Best Fluid Extract of Ergot

THAT CAN BE MADE.

HENRY THAYER & CO'S

GRANULATED EXTRACT OF MALT.

This Granulated Extract is in a Convenient Form for administration,
and is Warranted to keep in any Climate.

IT contains all the natural salts of the grain, the Malt-Sugar and Diastase ; in fact, all its nutritious properties. It is VERY PALATABLE, VERY SOLUBLE, and dissolves easily in milk, water, or any suitable liquid. In this Granular Form it is far preferable to the liquid preparations—more easy and elegant for administration, more convenient for transportation, and absolutely free from any tendency to Ferment or Mould.

EXTRACT OF MALT is now largely used as a nutritive in this country, and has long been officinal in Germany. It is particularly adapted to cases of impaired nutrition, emaciation, exhausted and delicate systems, dyspepsia, etc. Can be easily combined with the Phosphates, Iodides, Alteratives, Pepsin, Cod Liver Oil, or other remedies, as desired by the prescribing physician.

DIRECTIONS.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN. — One-half to one tea-spoonful three or four times daily.

FOR ADULTS. — One tea-spoonful to one table-spoonful three or four times daily.

The dose can be increased as desired. To be administered in warm or cold milk, or water. It can be used in tea and coffee in place of sugar.

HENRY THAYER & CO'S

Food for Infants and Invalids.

Prepared according to the formula of Baron Liebig.

THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FARINACEOUS,

and is easily assimilated by tender stomachs, containing, as it does,
no starchy matter.

THAT the secretion of the Mother is the natural and best food for Infants, cannot be denied: but when this is deficient, a satisfactory substitute has to be found, and experience has proved that a purely farinaceous diet is injurious to health and difficult of assimilation. Children cannot digest starch until they have their teeth. THIS FOOD is NOT FARINACEOUS, as it is entirely free from starch, and the transformation of the flour into soluble dextrine and grape sugar is complete, giving the greatest amount of actual tissue forming matter in the least bulk of any known preparation; thus a reliable, economical, and highly nutritious Food, which the digestive organs of the weakest Infant, Dyspeptic, or Invalid can assimilate without difficulty, is brought within the reach of every one. This Food will be found to give the best satisfaction in all cases of summer sickness, vomiting, &c. MOTHERS NURSING will find great benefit by taking this Food themselves, as it greatly increases the quantity and quality of the milk, or it may be given to the Child alternately with the breast milk, when the latter is deficient.

It has also of late come into extensive use as an article of diet for patients of a scrofulous diathesis, in tuberculosis, and in fact in all cases where the system is reduced and the digestive organs have become enfeebled. It is given with great success in all cases where formerly cod liver oil has been given, and possesses undoubted advantages over the latter, as it is already digested, very nourishing, and can be tolerated by the weakest stomach, which gives it rank above all others as the best food for DYSPEPTICS, CONSUMPTIVES, AND INVALIDS.

THIS FOOD IS NOT A MEDICINE,

but simply a nutritious article of diet, and is the best substitute for TEA or COFFEE, being more nutritious, more palatable, and more easily assimilated than the many kinds of COCOA and other preparations now in use. The transformation of starch, by the aid of malt, into dextrine and grape sugar, is a process exactly the same as occurs in a healthy adult stomach; thus we may consider this Food as ALREADY DIGESTED and fitted for secretion by the digestive organs.

ANALYSIS.

Grape Sugar,	27.07 per ct.
Dextrine,	9.59 "
Bicarbonate of Potash,	1.82 "
Soluble Phosphoric Acid, 0.41 per ct., equal to Soluble Phosphate of Lime,	0.79 "
Nitrogen,	2.56 "
Insoluble fixed residue,	0.32 "

It does not contain any starch, showing that the decomposition of the flour into soluble grape sugar and dextrine has been completely effected. It is also free from caramel—a proof of the care and attention which has been paid to the preparation of the Food.

HENRY THAYER & CO'S

POWDERED ALCOHOLIC

— AND —

HYDRO ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS.

PARTICULAR attention is directed to our elegant and superior Powdered Solid Extracts, which we make a specialty. They are prepared in the form of a permanent powder, each grain being exactly equal in strength to one grain of extract in pilular mass.

By the introduction of these Powdered Extracts the inconvenience which attaches to the use and preservation of solids is avoided. Solid extracts are apt to mould, sour, and dry up so as to be unfit for use. Every druggist and physician knows the annoyance to which he is often subjected, in consequence.

Our Powdered Alcoholic Extracts are put up in one, four, eight, and sixteen ounce bottles. They should be kept in a cool, dark, dry place, and will keep perfectly for a long time. If by any accidental exposure the powder becomes compacted, in most cases it can be easily rubbed up.

We make a full list of these preparations, among which we mention the following :

Aconite Leaf, and Root,	Jalap,	Lettuce,
Colchicum Acet.	Aloes,	Nux Vomica,
Black Cohosh,	Cinchona,	Ox Gall,
Colocynth,	Colocynth Comp.	Quassia,
Conium,	Culvers Root,	Rhubarb,
Butternut,	Golden Seal,	Sarsaparilla,
Columbo,	Digitalis,	Valerian,
Bitter Root,	Belladonna,	Mandrake,
Boxwood Bark,	Blue Cohosh	Opium Aq.
Blue Flag,	Cherry Bark,	Poke Root,
Cranesbill,	Bloodroot,	Rhatany,
Guarana,	Dandelion,	Stramonium,
Hemlock,	Lobelia,	Sarsaparilla Comp
Hop,	Horehound,	Beth Root.
	Ipecac,	

HENRY THAYER & CO'S

ELIXIR OF

RHAMNUS FRANGULA.

(*European Buckthorn Bark.*)

THIS ELIXIR is an admirable purgative and laxative. It possesses tonic and slightly sedative properties, which, together with its mild action on the bowels, render it particularly adapted to all cases where a gentle purgative or laxative is indicated.

It is a *safe* remedy, and is equally valuable in cases whether required by the older or younger invalid.

It tones the physical system, and does not *reduce* it like common cathartics.

It is particularly adapted to cases of irritation of the stomach and bowels accompanied by constipation.

In habitual constipation caused by sedentary habits, too little exercise, or over-indulgence in food, it acts almost as a specific.

For children it is especially useful, taking the place of such nauseous medicines as castor oil, etc., as it is very palatable, and has a much easier action on the bowels.

DIRECTIONS.


FOR AN ADULT. — As a purgative, one to two table-spoonfuls. As a mild laxative, one-half to one table-spoonful. In cases of habitual constipation the dose may be gradually decreased.

FOR A CHILD. — Fifteen drops to one tea-spoonful, according to age and symptoms.

AGENTS

FOR

HENRY THAYER & CO'S PREPARATIONS.

LL first-class Druggists will supply our goods if "Thayer's" are specified when ordering.

For the convenience of our friends residing in different parts of the country, we mention the following Wholesale Houses as sure to fill all orders :

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Smith, Doolittle & Smith, Boston, Mass.

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HENRY THAYER & CO'S

MEDICINAL ELIXIRS.

CAREFULLY prepared according to the best formulas, and containing exactly the amount of medication represented on the label, and not artificially colored.

Simple, Colored.
 Simple, Uncolored.
 Bebeerin and Iron.
 Bismuth.
 Bismuth and Strychnia.
 Bromide Calcium.
 Bromide Potassium.
 Bromide Sodium.
 Buchu.
 Buchu Comp.
 Buchu and Pareira Brava.
 Calisaya Bark.
 Calisaya and Citrate Lithia.
 Calisaya and Bismuth.
 Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth.
 Calisaya, Iron, Pepsin and Bismuth.
 Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia.
 Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth.
 Calisaya and Phosphates.
 Calisaya and Pyrophosphate of Iron.
 Calisaya and Protoxide of Iron.
 Chestnut Leaves.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Cimicifuga.
 Cimicifuga Compound.
 Cinchona and Iron.
 Citrate of Lithia.
 Coca.
 Corydalis' Compound.
 Damiana.
 Dandelion.
 Dandelion Compound.
 Eucalyptus and Iron.
 Gentian.

Gentian and Tinct. Chloride Iron.
 Gentian Compound.
 Gentian and Pyrophosphate Iron.
 Grindelia.
 Guarana.
 Helonias.
 Helonias Compound.
 Hop.
 Iron and Arsenic.
 Iron, Cinchonidia and Strychnia.
 Iron, Bismuth and Strychnia.
 Iron and Strychnia, Citrate.
 Iron, Quinia and Arsenic.
 Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
 Iron, Quinia and Strychnia Phosphates.
 Jaborandi.
 Lupulin.
 Mandrake Compound.
 Matico.
 Pepsin.
 Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnia.
 Pepsin and Bismuth.
 Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnia and Iron.
 Pepsin and Strychnia.
 Phosphorus.
 Pyrophosphate of Iron.
 Stillingia Comp.
 Valerianate of Ammonium.
 Valerianate of Strychnia.
 Valerianate of Zinc.
 Wahoo.
 Wild Cherry.
 Wild Cherry and Pyrophosphate Iron.

HENRY THAYER & CO'S

Medicated Lozenges.

THESE Lozenges are made of pure sugar, and are warranted to contain the full amount of medication as stated, are of uniform weight and size, and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Acidulated.

Alum and Kino. 2 gr.

Astringent. (Alum, 1 1-2 gr.; Catechu, 2 gr.

Bicarbonate of Sodium. U. S. P.

Bismuth. 2 gr.

Bismuth and Charcoal. 2 gr. each.

Borax. 3 gr.

Bronchial. (With Cubebs.)

Camphor. 1 gr.

Carbolic Acid. 1 gr.

Catechu. 2 gr.

Catechu and Magnesia. (Catechu, 1 gr.;
Magnesia, 2 gr.)

Cayenne.

Chalk. U. S. P.

Charcoal. 4 gr.

Charcoal and Chocolate. 4 gr.

Chlorate Potassium. 2 gr.

Chlorate Potassium. 5 gr.

Chlorate Potassium and Chloride Ammonium. 2 gr. each.

Chloride Ammonium. 3 gr.

Chocolate and Iron. (Iron, 2 gr.)

Chocolate and Quinia. (Quinia, 1-2 gr.)

Chocolate Worm. (Santonin, 1-2 gr.)

Chocolate Worm. (Santonin, 1-2 gr.; Calomel, 1-2 gr.)

Cinchona. (Ext. Cinchona, 1 1-2 gr.)

Citrate of Iron. 1 1-2 gr.

Cubebs. 2 gr.

Ginger. U. S. P.

Guaiaac Resin.

Guarana. (Ext. Guarana, 2 gr.)

Indian Hemp. (Ext. Cannabis, 1-10 gr.)

Iodide of Iron. 1 1-2 gr.

Ipecac. U. S. P.

Ipecac and Morphia. U. S. P.

Iron. (Quevenne's Iron, 1-4 gr.)

Lactate of Iron. 1 gr.

Licorice.

Licorice and Opium. U. S. P.

Magnesia. U. S. P.

Marshmallow.

Morphia. 1-40 gr.

Opium and Camphor. (Opium, 1-8 gr.;
Camphor, 1 gr.)

Peppermint. (Double Strength.)

Pepsin. 3 gr.

Pepsin and Bismuth. 2 gr. each.

Pepsin and Iron. (Pepsin, 2 gr.; Iron, 1 gr.)

Pepsin and Lactophosphate of Lime. 5 gr.

Rhubarb, Aromatic.

Rose Leaf and Alum.

Salicylate of Sodium. 2 gr.

Salicylic Acid. 1 gr.

Santonin. 1-2 gr.

Santonin. 1 gr.

Santonin and Podophyllin. (Santonin, 1-2
gr.; Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.)

Subcarbonate of Iron. U. S. P.

Tannic Acid. U. S. P.

Tar.

Wild Cherry.

Wistar's.



ANNIE GOFF.

QV 7573 d 1881

